FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 126 *29 June 1978*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Bogota Paper Reports Details of Proposed Amazon Pact [EL ESPECTADOR 26 Jun]	A 1	1/A7
Yacyreta Director Denies U.S. Financing Affected	A 1	1/A7

ARGENTINA

Massera Interviewed Before Leaving for Romania	B 1	1/A8
Montes Returns, Discusses OAS Session	B 2	1/A9

BOLIVIA

Adriazola Reports to Banzer on Carter's Support [EL DIARIO 23 Jun]	C 1	1/A10
Banzer Sends Thanks [PRESENCIA 23 Jun]	C 1	1/A10
Adriazola Returns From OAS General Assembly	C 2	1/A11
Jimenez Gallo Says Siles Zuazo's Safety Uncertain	C 2	1/A11
Banzer Issues Appeal	C 2	1/A11
Liberal Party Will Support Pereda Asbun	C 3	1/C12
Tupac Katari Alleges South African Immigration	C 3	1/C12
Doctors Will Begin Strike To Protest Pay, Health Policy	C 3	1/C12

BRAZIL

Figueiredo Will Not Reestablish Links With Cuba	D 1	1/A13
Decision on Nuclear Safeguards Expected Soon [JORNAL DO BRASIL 23 Jun]	D 1	1/A13
Visiting UK Minister Discusses Nuclear Energy	D 2	1/A14
Netherlands Chief Satisfied With Nuclear Safety	D 2	1/A14
Simonsen Interviewed on Economy, Wages, Strikes [O GLOBO 25 Jun]	D 3	1/B1
FRG Seeks Extradition of Nazi Fugitive Wagner	D 6	1/B4
O GLOBO Sees Reforms as 'Another Small Step' [23 Jun]	D 6	1/B4
Sao Paulo Businessmen Respond to Reform Plan	D 7	1/B5

CHILE

Government Acknowledges Missing Persons Problem	E 1	1/B6
Interior Minister Rejects Rumors of Unrest	E 1	1/B6
DINACOS Head Explains Breakup of Political Meeting	E 2	1/B7
EL MERCURIO Attacks President Carter's OAS Address [23 Jun]	E 2	1/B7
Union Protests Changes in Labor Code	E 3	1/B8
EL CRONISTA Calls Visiting FRG Deputies 'Spies'	E 3	1/B8

COLOMBIA

President-elect Discusses Government Policies F 1 1/B9

ECUADOR

Ayala Discusses Political Process, Economic Matters G 1 1/B12
Electoral Tribunal Asks Government for Guarantees G 1 1/B12
Government Issues Decree on Petroleum Products G 2 1/B13

PARAGUAY

PLR President Comments on Nogues' OAS Speech [HOY 28 Jun] H 1 1/B14
Hunger Strike at Prison Ends After Concession [ABC COLOR 25 Jun] H 1 1/B14
Opposition Parties Hold Human Rights Meeting [HOY 25 Jun] H 1 1/B14
HOY Rebuts Carter's OAS Human Rights Speech [27 Jun] H 2 1/C1
Brazilian Death Squad Suspected in Murder [ULTIMA HORA 26 Jun] H 3 1/C2

PERU

Report on Foreign Minister's Visit to USSR J 1 1/C3
Soviet Reportage [cross-reference] J 1 1/C3
Economic Agreements With U.S., Finland Approved [EXPRESSO 21 Jun] J 2 1/C4
Confrontations Between Teachers, Police Reported J 2 1/C4
Official Discusses Status of Deported Assembly Candidates J 2 1/C4
UDP Issues Document, Calls for Leftist Unity [EXPRESO 21 Jun] J 3 1/C5

VENEZUELA

Surinam Prime Minister Arrives for Official Visit L 1 1/C6
Meets With Perez L 1 1/C6
Venezuela Condemns Four Nations on Rights Issue L 2 1/C7
Red Flag Subversive Cell Broken Up L 3 1/C8
Release of Student Arrested in Argentina Sought L 3 1/C8

MEXICO

Mexico Willing To Mediate Cuban-U.S. Relations M 1 1/C9
Matamoros Returning to Normal M 1 1/C9
Mexico Planning To Increase Fishing Catch M 2 1/C10

PANAMA

CRITICA Calls for OAS Measures on Human Rights, Terrorism [28 Jun] N 1 1/C11
MATUTINO Calls for Broader Respect for Human Rights [27 Jun] N 2 1/C12
Journalists Express Concern Over Threats to Freedom N 2 1/C12
Torrijos To Seek Reelection, Not To Pursue Presidency N 3 1/C13
MATUTINO Views Attempt To Unite Opposition [26 Jun] N 4 1/C14

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Interior Minister Reports Capture of Sandinists P 1 1/D1

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Minister on Talks With Honduras, Human Rights P 2 1/D2

GUATEMALA

Vice President Will Not Attend Presidential Inauguration P 2 1/D2
Editorial Asks Public Alertness Against Terrorist Plan P 2 1/D2
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 21 Jun]
Boycott of Products Protests High Cost of Living P 3 1/D3

NICARAGUA

'Group of 12' To Return on 5 July P 4 1/D4
Visas May Be Delayed P 5 1/D5
Labor Strikes Resolved; Student Agitation Continues P 5 1/D5
Sandinists To Be Turned Over to Civil Judge P 6 1/D6
Industrialists React to Repeal of Tax Exemptions P 6 1/D6
Central Bank President Predicts Export Record P 6 1/D6

CUBA

Castro: No Objection to Meeting With Carter Q 1 1/D7
National People's Government Assembly Opens in Havana Q 1 1/D7
Isle of Pines Renamed Q 1 1/D7
Childhood-Youth Code Approved Q 1 1/D7
Kuwaiti Paper Reports 500 Cuban Troops in S. Yemen Q 2 1/D8
Havana Comments on Uprising in Southern Yemen Q 2 1/D8
Meeting of Solidarity With Uruguay Held in Havana Q 3 1/D9

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Opposition Leader Pena Gomez Praises Balaguer R 1 1/D10
Portugal's Mario Soares To Attend Presidential Inauguration R 1 1/D10

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Call Made for Administrative, Policy Changes in OAS S 1 1/D11
[SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS 25 Jun]

DOMINICA

Government Warns Against Enlisting in Private Armies S 2 1/D12
[Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN 23 Jun]

JAMAICA

Manley Decides Against Further Cabinet Changes S 2 1/D12
[DAILY GLEANER 22 Jun]

Item 856-B-5 Pr Ex 7.10:FBIS-LAT-78-126

FBIS-LAT-78-126
Thursday
29 June 1978
Vol VI No 126

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

55

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

BOGOTA PAPER REPORTS DETAILS OF PROPOSED AMAZON PACT

PA2818599 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 26 Jun 78 p 15A PA

[Enrique Cordoba Rocha article]

[Excerpts] Colombian Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano Aguirre and his counterparts from seven countries will go to Itamaraty Palace in the Brazilian capital on 3 July to conclude 2 years of deliberations and sign the treaty of Amazonic integration.

EL ESPECTADOR was able to gain exclusive access to the original text of the draft treaty, written in Portuguese, which consists of 16 pages and 18 articles. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has reserved the right to supply authentic copies to the other signatory countries.

The republics committed to signing the treaty, which seeks to "initiate a vigorous process of cooperation that will result in benefits to the respective countries and to the Amazon basin as a whole," are Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Surinam, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru.

The pact guarantees the contracting parties "the broadest freedom of commercial navigation in accordance with existing treaties between them and prevailing navigation regulations."

Likewise, nations with jurisdiction over the tropical Amazon region will bind themselves on 3 July to seek out the best ways to establish or perfect connections by trans-Amazonic highways, sea and air routes and by means of geostationary satellite systems. "keeping in mind the validity of each country's plans and programs for achieving the top-priority objective of fully incorporating those territories into their respective national economies."

The text of Article 8 was changed in line with the amendments suggested by Bolivia and Peru during the preliminary meeting held in Rio de Janeiro in late November 1977. The plenipotentiaries of those countries objected to the expression "physical integration" and suggested that it be replaced with "physical link" or "economic cooperation."

The treaty will go into effect in Colombia after it is ratified by the Congress of the Republic and the corresponding documents are depositied with the government in Brasilia.

YACYRETA DIRECTOR DENIES U.S. FINANCING AFFECTED

PY2301115 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2215 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun--Jorge Pegoraro, Argentine executive director of the Yacyreta binational entity, stated here today that this Argentine-Paraguayan hydroelectric undertaking "will not be delayed because of financial difficulties" and expressed his absolute confidence that the work will be done on schedule. Pegoraro made this statement in response to a question regarding credit restrictions which the project is allegedly experiencing as a result of U.S. foreign policy on human rights.

The Argentine representative of this binational enterprise acknowledged that "there had been differences of opinion with regard to some formal aspects," but asserted that "the financial side of the project is developing very well."

MASSERA INTERVIEWED BEFORE LEAVING FOR ROMANIA

PY281857Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun--The commander of the Navy, Adm Emilio Massera, has revealed that the military junta has decided to find solutions to the majority of cases of persons detained through the application of the institutional act. He also announced that the military junta will soon meet to consider the salary situation, a subject which he labeled "complex and delicate."

Massera also indicated that there is concern in official circles regarding the urban rent law, which has its first expiration date the day after tomorrow.

Massera made these remarks yesterday at Ezeiza airport before leaving for Romania as an official guest of the Bucharest government.

The Navy commander pointed out that the Armed Forces are studying the situation of detainees under the institutional act and that the military junta intends to find a solution to the majority of these cases before the end of its mandate. With regard to salary matters, he briefly said that salaries deserve special consideration by the junta. With regard to the urban rent law, Massera indicated that the defense of private property is one consideration, but that the tenants involved should also be considered.

In this regard, Massera reported that the junta has considered the matter and that it has now been submitted to the government, which has called on the ministers of social welfare and economy, Adm Julio Bardi and Jose Martinez de Hoz, to study the case.

He also referred to his trip to Bucharest and said that after he leaves Romania he will visit other European capitals, but "without visiting anybody officially, to prevent rumors from spreading." Massera said that he has been officially invited by Romanian officials "to discuss general matters of the two countries, particularly matters linked to naval industry." Massera was also asked about "the political effect of the World Cup."

The Navy commander said that "people have come and learned about our country, they have been generously treated by the Argentine people, who have given our best image, and I hope that in some way this will help change the incorrect ideas which the European press has about the Argentine situation." Asked if world leaders have the same opinion as the news media, Massera said that he does not think so, because otherwise "they would not invite us to meet and discuss common matters."

He explained: "I went to Italy last year, where the press is not on our side. I have also been in Spain and France, but not on official visits, and I did not encounter any problems with officials; on the contrary."

He was then asked how the government "could capitalize on the enthusiasm and national unity created by the World Cup." Massera said: We must first "transfer our enthusiasm to collective work aimed at building a great country."

He said: "We have many problems. The World Cup, of course, has been a sports success but it has not solved Argentine problems. Therefore, I believe that the government must somehow channel all this effort and great national feeling to find the best solution."

In conclusion, the Navy commander and member of the military junta said that he hopes the Argentine people will use this national feeling, all this enthusiasm, good manners and education to change the Argentine image for all those who visited us, to really guide the country toward the type of democracy which the military junta and the process of reorganization want for the future.

On his trip to Bucharest, the Navy commander is accompanied by his wife, Delia Esther Vieyra de Massera; Vice Adm Eduardo Fracassi, Navy secretary general; Capt Carlos Vaihinger, secretary; and Capt Jorge Maria Czar.

At the Ezeiza airport he was seen off by the Navy chief of staff, Vice Adm Armando Lambruschini, who will be interim commander during his absence; Gen Cesar Comes, chief of the 7th Air Brigade, representing the Air Force commander, Gen Orlando Agosti; and Gen Angel Ziadi, president of "Patagonia Steel."

MONTES RETURNS, DISCUSSES OAS SESSION

PY290212Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun--Upon his return today from Washington D.C. where he attended the OAS General Assembly, Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes stated that the Argentine position regarding human rights was the same as it maintained last year "since we believe that the only ones who violate human rights are international terrorists."

He added that "we believe that the OAS must be reactivated not by the entity itself but through the actions of its members."

Asked whether the Argentine proposal to discuss jointly human rights and subversion was approved, he added that "there is at this time a Latin American consciousness in this regard and I am very optimistic that measures will be taken."

He also invited journalists to a press conference he will hold tomorrow at 1130 at the Foreign Ministry during which he will report about "all the subjects which have not been made public."

Asked whether the Human Rights Commission will come to our country especially invited by the Argentine Government, he answered: "You will excuse me if I cannot discuss certain subjects because I must first brief the president."

Regarding U.S. President Jimmy Carter's speech at the OAS, Montes said that it was "important" and added: "It is unfortunate that in the part of his speech in which he discussed problems in Latin America he mentioned the Belize issue but forgot to mention the oldest problem in Latin America--the Malvinas Islands issue.

Regarding trade and cooperation, he stated that it must be considerably increased "so that Latin America can stand by itself without needing paternalism of any kind."

The foreign minister was met a Ezeiza international airport by Lt Col Isidro Caceres, presidential military attache; Col Raul Cura, Foreign Ministry under secretary for international economic negotiations; Horacio Ballestrin, Foreign Ministry protocol deputy chief; and Col Ataliva Fernandez, military chief of Ezeiza airport.

ADRIAZOLA REPORTS TO BANZER ON CARTER'S SUPPORT

PY282012Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jun 78 p 1 PY

[Text] The U.S. Government has promised full involvement in order to help the OAS and the United Nations seek an effective solution to the problem of Bolivia's landlocked situation during the sessions [of these two organizations] which will take place on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the War of the Pacific, which deprived the nation of its own outlet to the sea.

In a cabled message from Washington to President Hugo Banzer, Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola made his official report regarding the U.S. President's speech given during the opening session of the OAS's annual assembly. He indicated that the U.S. President "thus breaks the silence and overcomes a lengthy stage of indifference regarding our vital problem, and we consider this to be the successful result of the firm Bolivian diplomatic stand made by the armed forces government."

Following is the complete text of the report which Foreign Minister Adriazola submitted to the president:

"I believe it essential to report to Your Excellency that in a speech given this morning during the opening session of the OAS assembly, President Carter gave very important support to our maritime cause when he said the following: 'We can advance toward peace step by step, as we remove the causes of dispute which affect our hemisphere. The resolution of the Panama Canal issue should be a good omen that other disputes in our hemisphere can also be settled peacefully. Let us face other problems such as Bolivian access to the sea, the Honduras-El Salvador border dispute and the future of Belize in the same spirit of understanding and friendship, just as nations of this hemisphere offered support to Panama and the United States during the canal negotiations. I pledge today my government's will and solidarity in the effort to achieve peaceful and just solutions to these other problems. In 1 year's time it will be a century since the War of the Pacific. We should view this occasion as an opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to harmony in this hemisphere. The difficult decisions in their region can only be made by Bolivia, Peru and Chile. But we stand ready with the OAS, the United Nations and other countries to help find a solution to Bolivia's landlocked status that will be acceptable to all parties and will contribute to the permanent peace and development of the area.

"On this occasion we point out that the U.S. President thus breaks the silence and overcomes a lengthy stage of indifference regarding our vital problem, and we consider this to be the successful result of the firm Bolivian diplomatic stand made by the armed forces government."

Banzer Sends Thanks

PY282008Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Jun 78 pp 1, 14 PY

[Text of undated letter from Bolivian President Hugo Banzer to President Jimmy Carter]

[Text] Having learned of your meaningful remarks regarding our vital problem of gaining back an outlet to the sea, during your opening speech at the OAS General Assembly, in which you commit the good will of your government in the effort of the inter-American community to reach a peaceful and just solution to the unjust situation which is almost a century old, I am honored to express, in the name of the Bolivian people, the government of the armed forces which I head and in my own name, our deepest appreciation.

The history of our constant efforts to reach a solution which will achieve peace, integration and the development of our region, overcoming the unjust landlocked situation imposed on us, is now enhanced by the U.S. Government's decision to support our efforts and achieve permanent peace among countries which are called by geography and history to live fraternally united.

The success of the negotiations held between Panama and the United States to reach an agreement on the Panama Canal, ratified last week, is certainly an example which must be followed, particularly the spirit of understanding between the parties, respect for the rules of international justice and defense of the links of friendship among peoples.

Once again I convey my deepest appreciation and my most cordial greetings.

[signed] Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, president of Bolivia

ADRIAZOLA RETURNS FROM OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY282018Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1640 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola Valda returned to this country at 0300 today. General Adriazola Valda represented Bolivia at the OAS General Assembly, which has just been held in Washington. The foreign minister has not yet made any statements to the press since he first has to make a preliminary report to the president.

JIMENEZ GALLO SAYS SILES ZUAZO'S SAFETY UNCERTAIN

PY280304Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Guillermo Jimenez Gallo has expressed his concern for Hernan Siles Zuazo's determination to be proclaimed presidential candidate in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, where, according to the interior minister, this political candidate is rejected.

The interior minister noted that not even the Interior Ministry has enough means to guarantee the security of the former Bolivian president if he insists on attending a proclamation ceremony in Santa Cruz.

Banzer Issues Appeal

PY281930Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1640 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Text] It has been reported from the presidency that Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez has sent a long official letter to (Ovidio Santiesteban), president of the committee for Santa Cruz, to calm the atmosphere in the eastern Bolivian capital before former President Hernan Siles Zuazo's upcoming visit.

President Banzer's letter to (santiesteban) begins: Since I am deeply concerned over the (?announcement) that disturbances may occur when Hernan Siles Zuazo arrives in that capital, I ask the people of Santa Cruz, through you, to prevent any action which could disturb [passage indistinct]. We must be on our guard so that rabble-rousers do not take advantage of that opportunity to sully the image of the country, achieved through the cooperation of all Bolivians.

The president's message ends with the following words: I am certain that the determined intervention of the committee over which you preside will contribute, as always, toward maintaining the atmosphere of peaceful and civilized coexistence desired by the armed forces of the nation, Bolivian citizens and the government over which I preside.

LIBERAL PARTY WILL SUPPORT PEREDA ASBUN

PY261436Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Liberal Party [PL] has decided to actively support Gen Juan Pereda Asbun's nomination. In a (?document) (?PL leaders) [names indistinct] requested their members and citizens to vote for the official candidate. According to this document, the PL has also decided to mobilize its partisan cadres to implement PL patriotic and disinterested objectives.

TUPAC KATARI ALLEGES SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION

PY221408Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Leaders of the Tupac Katari confederation asserted today that they have full knowledge that General Banzer's government has authorized, behind the backs of the people, 50 South African families to enter the country.

Genaro Flores stated that this is very serious, particularly if it is taken into account that the government has categorically denied that this immigration will take place. Flores said that this shows once more that one thing is said and the opposite is always done, harming the interests of the country.

He announced that a large mobilization of rural workers will take place in the next few months, opposing the South African immigration through specific measures.

DOCTORS WILL BEGIN STRIKE TO PROTEST PAY, HEALTH POLICY

PY290313Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jun--It was reported here today that all the nation's doctors will go on strike beginning 0000 tomorrow to protest the government's health policy and to demand a salary increase of more than 100 percent. The decision to hold the strike, which will last 24 hours, was disclosed by the medical college of Bolivia.

The doctors are protesting because the 1978 national budget allocates only 3 percent of its total to the health field. With respect to this, they stated that the health field in this country lives on charity. As an example they stated that the principal health institutes in La Paz are covered with commemorative plaques thanking other countries and foreign entities for donations. Another example cited by the doctors to emphasize the inadequate health situation is the fact that Bolivia has the highest infant mortality rate in Latin America: 200 per 1,000 births.

The doctors strike is also intended to put pressure on the government to raise their salary of 7,000 Bolivian pesos ($350) a month for full time work to 20,000 pesos ($1,000).

FIGUEIREDO WILL NOT REESTABLISH LINKS WITH CUBA

PY281358Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Jun 78

[Text] Rio de Janeiro 28 Jun--Gen Joao Batista de Figueiredo, Brazil's official presidential candidate, said here today that his government will not reestablish relations with Cuba.

General Figueiredo told reporters that he intends to follow the foreign policy of the present government.

General Figueiredo, who will be elected on 15 October by the Electoral Court, where the official party has a majority, will assume office on 15 March 1979 for a 6-year term.

DECISION ON NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS EXPECTED SOON

PY261605Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 5 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The governments of England and the FRG--Netherlands' two other partners in URENCO--guaranteed 2 months ago that they will supply enriched uranium for Angra II and III nuclear plants irrespective of whether they receive the approval of the Netherlands parliament.

This information provided by a government source explains the clamness of the Brazilian Government while awaiting the decision of the Netherlands parliament--which may be announced next Tuesday--with regard to the demands for safeguards for plutonium storage facilities submitted in the last proposal by URENCO to Brazil.

England and the FRG reached the above-mentioned decision after the lower chambers of the Netherlands parliament decided in a secret ballot that the guarantees requested by URENCO and fully accepted by Brazil last January were not sufficient, thus giving rise to negotiations regarding a new list of safeguards which was finally submitted to the Brazilian Government last week.

Brazil continues to study the latest proposal but will not give an answer before hearing the decision of the Netherlands parliament to avoid signing the new agreement, only to be rejected by the Netherlands. It is expected that the decision of the Netherlands parliament will be known next week, along with the decision as to whether this country will continue as a member of the URENCO.

The latest proposal submitted to Brazil provides for the signing of either a mulilateral agreement on safeguards for plutonium storage facilities within the framework of the IAEA, or an ad hoc accord. The proposal also established that these documents will have to be signed and in effect 2 years before Angra II and III are ready to start reprocessing uranium received from URENCO.

The difference between this proposal and the first one which has been rejected by the Netherlands parliament is the deadline established for the implementation of the safeguards accords. The first proposal had demanded the implementation of these agreements at the time of delivery of the uranium to Brazil. The parliament had not agreed to this and demanded the implementation of the safeguards mechanism before sending the fuel to the Brazilian nuclear plants.

However, the two proposals have one thing in common, an item included on request from the Brazilian Government: Should a multilateral agreement be signed, it will have to be accepted by all signatories of the IAEA charter.

VISITING UK MINISTER DISCUSSES NUCLEAR ENERGY

PY271355Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The final decision on the supply of enriched uranium to Brazil by URENCO will be made today at a session of the Netherlands parliament. This information was given by Great Britain Energy Minister Jesse Mabon, who added that the approval already given by the British and FRG parliaments will influence the Netherlands parliament decision.

The British energy minister, who is in Brazil with a group of British businessmen, stated that he is fully confident that Brazil will use nuclear energy exclusively for peaceful purposes, thus complying with all the safeguards imposed. He also said that Great Britain is interested in the Brazilian nuclear program, for which it can supply nuclear equipment.

NETHERLANDS CHIEF SATISFIED WITH NUCLEAR SAFETY

PA282120Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Hague, 28 Jun--The Netherlands prime minister, Andreas Van Agt, today in parliament rejected the reopening of negotiations with Brazil regarding the safety conditions for the supply of uranium to that country.

Some Netherlands parliament members said that the guarantees established for the peaceful use of uranium were insufficient.

The Netherlands prime minister said that his country cannot fail to fulfill its commitments without endangering the tripartite cooperation with URENCO or without damaging its international credibility.

Majority members of parliament and opposition members emphasized that the contact by which uranium will be supplied to Brazil in 1981 does not exclude the possibility that this country may use it for military purposes.

They said that after the uranium is used in nuclear plants, Brazil could produce the necessary plutonium to make a bomb.

The members of parliament criticized the result of the negotiations restarted after the vote on a motion by the chamber on 1 February of this year demanding an agreement for the international control of current stock before the first deliveries are made.

Brazil and the three supplying countries did not accept this condition.

In a declaration attached to the contract, these countries defined an international regulation of stock 2 years before the reprocessing of the fuel.

The Christian Democratic Party, to which the Netherlands prime minister belongs, stated yesterday that this agreement was not sufficient but recognized that the demands made by the chamber on 1 February cannot be fulfilled.

The chamber must make a decision on Thursday regarding the government's position.

SIMONSEN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, WAGES, STRIKES

PY281550Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Jun 78 p 26 PY

[Undated interview granted by Brazilian Economy Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen to Rosa Maria Dalcin and Adriano Lopez de Oliveira from O GLOBO]

[Excerpts] O GLOBO: With the so-called political opening, the most blatant economic distortions will now be criticized with increased harshness. Businessmen and workers will be able to exert more pressure on the government and they will all demand whatever they think is fair. Perhaps there will be need for a new social pact and there are some who believe that in view of this the financial sector will see its royalties reduced for the benefit of the economy. The question is: To what degree will the political opening influence the economy?

Simonsen: I believe that due to the press freedom, a freedom which has existed since 1974, all national issues and all pressures against the power structure have developed openly. I believe that this has been a government which has been told by all sectors of society, through either press or class representatives directly, what their desires were. I do not believe that this will change as a result of the political opening, that is, the abrogation of Institutional Act No 5, because it's something that has been happening ever since 1974. Since 1974 no exceptional measures have been used with regard to the economic policy. None of the political exceptional laws were applied to economy. Thus I do not believe that the political opening will disrupt this process which has been going on since 1974. Of course there is a basic factor which must be taken into account by every government: Every government receives pressure from all sectors of society and economy is the art of distributing shortages and not something that teaches us how to repeat the miracle of the loaves and fishes. Therefore, any government must act as equalizer of pressures which it receives from all sides. It is very important to know the desires of all sectors of society, but all these desires must be reconciled and this is the goal of economic policy. For example: There are some economic problems which may be put up to society to find out which option it prefers, such as whether wage raises should be dealt with through a wage adjustment formula or direct negotiations. This a something which I believe worthy of a broad national debate. It is obvious that the final decision, as I have said before, must be up to the Congress and not the executive branch. In any case, the important thing is that there should be abroad national debate and that the final decision must be--and it will be--put up to Congress. I also believe that this process of political opening must be accompanied by broad information with regard to the consequences of taking care of some demands, and this role belongs to the press. If we were to base our economic policy on fulfilling all individual or general demands, we would find out that what is good for every individual is very bad for the government, because everyone wants more money. The businessmen will want cheap, large loans, everyone will demand more public expenses, less taxes, and price stability, while keeping our economy afloat within the international framework.

O GLOBO: As the freedom of society grows, the enterprises will be forced to lose some of their profits, something which has not happened so far even though you say that the opening has been in effect since 1974. The fact is that there is a new factor now: direct negotiations. Do you agree?

Simonsen: The possibility of direct negotiations between employers and workers has never been banned. See here, the strikes were declared illegal and therefore we would think that the employers would decide to give their workers nothing and fire them at will, because they were empowered to do so by law. It could also happen that they would prefer to give salary increases out of their own pockets, which they were also allowed to do. This kind of negotiation became publicly known only recently because of work stoppages in Sao Paulo, but this option always existed.

O GLOBO: It would seem therefore that only now, after the unions have realized this, will every future wage increase be negotiated.

Simonsen: If we wish to change the antistrike law, and I repeat that this should be done through a law, we must take into account that direct negotiations cannot start at a 38-percent increase but from zero. Personally, I believe that society has a right to choose the most convenient course of action. I also believe that the salary adjustment formula is more equitable than direct negotiations. The reason is simple enough: There are strong unions but there are also weak unions.

O GLOBO: Since possibilities of obtaining more gains will improve, won't all unions tend to increase their strength?

Simonsen: We acquired much experience in 1964. In those days the strong unions obtained very significant wage hikes while the weak unions remained far below the inflation rate. Therefore, I do not believe that direct negotiations can be considered a good measure for fair income distribution, even though there is no doubt direct negotiations are good for industrial workers who have strong unions. I want to make it clear that this is my own personal opinion. I repeat that society has a right to choose the course of action it believes best.

O GLOBO: Couldn't there be a formula which could at least guarantee the replacement of the purchasing power lost through inflation? Negotiations could start from that point.

Simonsen: And what would happen to inflation in that case? The newspapers have written a series of articles about the feedback effects of monetary correction, which is something that I have emphasized many times in my lectures. It must be taken into account that salary adjustment is the item of the monetary correction process that causes inflation to grow most.

O GLOBO: How does the government believe that there can be agreements without strikes?

Simonsen: The government does not interfere in all sectors. One of the principles which must be followed in this political opening is that the degree of government control in the economy must be somewhat less than it is today. The members of the society must be allowed to discuss their own problems among themselves a little more, and the government must retain for itself the role of last and not the first resort.

O GLOBO: What will the top priorities of economic policy be within the new political framework which is being outlined?

Simonsen: It is obvious that the coming government will establish its own priorities, something which is up to General Figueiredo and not the ministers of the current government. However, I believe that there will be no major changes in the framework of priorities established by the current government. In my opinion the new government will sort of take the same line. At this point it is impossible to neglect the inflation problem. The balance of payments is so closely tied to growth that it must always be taken into account. Adjustments must be made not because there is a desire to make them but because they are a basic requirement for any economic or social development model to have a sustained effect. Therefore, I do not believe that the master guidelines of the economic policy outlined by the current government could be substantially changed. It is obvious that there may be other sector priorities; perhaps the new government will want to step up the struggle against inflation and a lot of other things. Each government has several options.

O GLOBO: Do you believe that there will be a change in the relations between Brazilian and multinational enterprises as a result of a broader political opening?

Simonsen: In my opinion any change in this direction would be inappropriate at this point. There are countries which have to absorb technology, have to grow, have to have jobs. I believe that to create restrictions for incoming technology or the opening of new job opportunities on the basis of ideological prejudices is a mistake. Neither do I believe that there is any reason to make Brazil more receptive to multinational companies than it is today. I believe that the law is well adjusted as it is. This law provides a margin of protection for national private enterprises and seeks a reasonable coexistence between national private enterprises, state-owned enterprises and multinational enterprises.

I believe that there is a reasonable definition of the fields in which each must carry out its activities and any additional restriction will be simply harmful for the Brazilian people. I believe that all thse problems connected with the political opening are being viewed from an emotional angle in the light of the atmosphere which prevailed prior to 1964, and believing that political opening must necessarily represent irrational behavior. I believe that the Brazilian people have matured significantly to the point that they know that a mistake should be made only once and to repeat it is infantile.

O GLOBO: Why aren't private national enterprises given more elbowroom and certain areas remain restricted to state-owned and multinational enterprises alone?

Simonsen: I believe that Geisel's government has done something concrete about this. I believe that few governments have supported national private enterprises the way this government did. It would suffice to take a look at the growth of the sectors which manufacture capital goods, basic input, etc, all of which are practically private. There are some sectors in which it would be utopian to ask for private ownership. It is that old question: Who will purchase the national smelting enterprise, who will purchase the Rio Doce Valley Co?

O GLOBO: Would you say, then, that population growth is the greatest obstacle to a better income distribution?

Simonsen: Of course. But it is also obvious that birth control cannot be imposed because that would be meaningless. Here I would like to repeat what President Geisel stated during his interview in Mexico. Efforts must be made to give everyone access to family planning methods, methods which are currently being used by only middle-class and rich families. I believe that such efforts are part of the process aimed at equal opportunities for everyone.

O GLOBO: What can be done to curb the growing foreign indebtedness?

Simonsen: The growth of a country's foreign debt can cease only after this country's current accounts deficit is reduced to the equivalent of its income from foreign investments. This is simple accounting.

FRG SEEKS EXTRADITION OF NAZI FUGITIVE WAGNER

PY282114Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 28 Jun--The FRG has officially submitted a request to Brazil for extradition of Nazi war criminal Gustav Franz Wagner, who has been detained by Brazilian police, it was announced in Brasilia today.

The German request is based on a warrant of arrest from a Dusseldorf court and was submitted by the FRG Embassy to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, which must pass it to the Justice Ministry, which, in turn, must submit it to the Supreme Federal Court for its judgement on the issue.

O GLOBO SEES REFORMS AS 'ANOTHER SMALL STEP'

PY281409Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Jun 78 p 1 PY

[Editorial: "The Scope of the Reforms"]

[Text] The final draft of the political reforms is submitted to President Geisel today and Brazilian republican history will experience one of those fundamental moments which are the hallmark of an epoch.

In effect, this plan merely involves a series of constitutional alterations which are intended for the legal and democratic reorganization of national society which will replace the revolutionary exceptions exercised in the interest of internal order and security and for the disciplined social and economic development of the country.

In addition, the result of the Portela mission, which includes and important contribution of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], has a larger dimension: a return to the state of law through peaceful consensus, a consensus which was initiated by the government's determination to gradually implement democratization.

As the March 1964 movement responded to the irresistible pressure of nationalistic desires demonstrated through many and--in the end--very dramatic public demands, so the reforms transmit those feelings and aspirations of the Brazilian people which the leadership of the revolution has been able capture, assimilate and--what most matters--bring to the fore at the proper time, when conditions allow them to be firmly asserted.

However, President Geisel's reforms were never intended to be confined to restoring those aspects of the democratic system which were canceled or frozen by the revolution's security needs. Ever since the reforms were tackled for the first time, they have been closely linked to a plan to improve the regime, and that improvement always considered the idiosyncracies of the Brazilian situation first: a large semideveloped country in which the achievement of political stability, the defense of the state, and social welfare are always challenged by our serious economic, regional and cultural differences.

Institutional improvement is not a job which can be completed all at one time, in only one phase of creativity and implementation. This becomes even clearer when we face the differences which exist in Brazil. Therefore, it is obvious that the constitutional amendments delivered to the president today represent another small step toward the necessary political changes. These will outline other changes--planned under the policy of gradual relaxation or the result of natural events in an open regime.

The old radicals of the opposition and the new small ARENA dissident groups--both with their sights set on the 15 November elections--pretend to believe in the feasibility of a comprehensive and immediate democratic reconstruction to restore the past and anticipate a future whose foundations would be lain mainly by the instigators of chaos who will benefit from a broad and unrestricted amnesty.

The reforms have been preceeded by liberalization measures which confirm the sincerity and consistency of President Geisel's promises for political relaxation. A free press--now a reality with the disappearance of the last vestiges of prior onesorship--is a basic channel for discussion between the government and civilian society regarding the legitimacy of the reforms. From now on, the nation's expectations will turn to the role of Congress. This will be a decisive test of the sense of historic responsibility of the Brazilian political class.

SAO PAULO BUSINESSMEN RESPOND TO REFORM PLAN

PY271902Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo businessmen have issued a document entitled "First Political Document of Businessmen" which is signed by Claudio Bardella, Severo Gomes, Jose Mindlin, Antonio Ermirio de Morais, Paulo Vilhares, Paulo Vellinho, Laerte Setubal Filho and Jorge Gerdau Johannpeter. In sum, the document makes an analysis of the current situation focusing on the taxation system and income distribution. Reporter Bahia Filho interviewed Sao Paulo businessman to find out their opinion on the political reform plan just submitted to Congress. [begin recording]

[Filho] Claudio Bardella, how do businessmen view the reform plan?

[Bardella] In general it was well received. As President Geisel explained to the nation, the plan may not satisfy everyone, but it does satisfy the majority, and this is what counts at this time.

[Filho] What is the content of the document issued by the best-known businessmen of Sao Paulo?

[Claudio Bardella] The document is intended only to submit some principles for debate by public opinion. It proposes no solutions, just suggestions for discussion.

[Filho] Jose Mindlin, what do you think of the reforms?

[Mindlin] I believe that they indicate the right direction, but their effectiveness will depend on the manner in which they are to be implemented and on their interpretation by different authorities. Nevertheless, they should inspire confidence in everyone. President Geisel should be given credit for the progress being made in the direction which he led us to expect he would steer the nation.

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES MISSING PERSONS PROBLEM

PY281505Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[By (Hernani Banda), special correspondent to OAS meeting in Washington]

[Excerpts] "I want to state frankly that we still have to deal with the missing persons problem, but the government is and will continue making all possible efforts in this direction," stated Chilean representative Sergio Diez to the Political and Legal Commission of the OAS, at the eighth OAS foreign ministers meeting, which is being held in Washington.

Sergio Diez made a speech on behalf of the Chilean delegation in which he said that this delegation agrees with the general terms of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC] report on the situation of human rights in the continent and that Chile is pleased to see efforts being made to implement more effective protection of these rights.

Diez stated that the reason why the IHRC is not satisfied with the improvement of the human rights situation in Chile could be that it worked with information and facts from prior to December 1977. He added that progress experienced since then must be taken into account to assess the Chilean situation.

Sergio Diez stated that this could apply to the missing persons problem, although he did acknowledge that there is still much to be done. He said that in Chile there is freedom of the press, that the courts carry out their functions independently and that the suspension of political freedoms is temporary. He said that this freedom will be reestablished under more appropriate and pluralistic guidelines once the constitution which is being prepared by the constituent commission is approved by popular referendum next year.

Diez' speech was received favorably by the Political and Legal Commission.

INTERIOR MINISTER REJECTS RUMORS OF UNREST

PY280204Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez said the various rumors circulating throughout the country during the past few days concerning international and domestic affairs are absolutely false. The chief of the national cabinet added that all the country's regions are under absolutely normal conditions.

The interior minister met with the press corps at noon today. Newsmen asked the interior minister for his opinion with regard to how he reconciles the country's complete normality with the rumors which have been circulating during the past few days.

[begin Fernandez recording] [Words indistinct] those rumors are completely false. Our country is under completely normal conditions. There is tranquillity throughout the country, including the metropolitan region. These are mere rumors caused by elements who are enemies of Chile and who want to cause uneasiness among the people. But as you can see for yourselves, every day on your way to your homes, the entire country is involved in this great effort of rebuilding the country. There is complete and absolute normality.

As for these rumors, I repeat that this is a strategy used by Chilean enemies to disrupt the tranquillity of our country.

But this is something which they will not achieve because the great majority of Chileans, who truly love their fatherland, are concerned with other matters and disregard completely these false rumors. [end recording]

The interior minister noted that rumors about withdrawal of ambassadors and a serious deterioration of Chilean relations with Argentina are false. He said that the government completely disregards these rumors. At the same time he appealed to the mass media and to journalists in particular to denounce the sources responsible for these ill-intentioned rumors which have ulterior motives.

DINACOS HEAD EXPLAINS BREAKUP OF POLITICAL MEETING

FY262330Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Hugo Morales, the director of the National Directorate of Social Communications [DINACOS], today reasserted that the government is always ready to enforce the laws and that it considers the establishment of the political recess to be one of these laws. In speaking about the arrest and later release of seven persons in Penaflor last weekend, the DINACOS director stated that the police followed normal procedure when confronted with an unauthorized meeting which they believe to be of a political nature.

The National Information Service, he added, investigated the case and found that there was insufficient proof, so the detainees were released. That is, he emphasized, our justice system demands proof and this proof was nonexistent. However, he told newsmen, you know that the police also have to take preventive measures. The DINACOS director concluded by warning that the government will be alert to keep party politicking from beginning under any pretext.

EL MERCURIO ATTACKS PRESIDENT CARTER'S OAS ADDRESS

Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Jun 78 p 3 WA

[Editorial: "New Role for the United States in the OAS"]

[Text] The speech by President Carter at the opening session of the eighth General Assembly of the OAS must be described as surprising, to say the least.

Mr Carter appeared briefly at the Panamerican Union Building in Washington and left after reading his address, undoubtedly because he had more pressing concerns than to listen to the Latin Americans' reply to his words.

The North American President's speech presented two aspects which hardly lend themselves to the climate of harmonious inter-American coexistence which has proved desirable in the hemisphere.

Of course, Mr Carter called for the observance of human rights in terms which recall epochs which were considered to be outgrown in relations between the two Americas. The tone of the speech was harsh when he invited those countries which persist in violating human rights to face up to "the costs of such flagrant disregard of international norms."

The Latin American governments were placed on notice once again that the promotion of human rights implies the transition from an "authoritarian" to a "democratic" regime, terms which can be manipulated subjectively and which lend themselves to intervention by the United States in the internal system of government and the political decisions of the sovereign countries of Latin America.

Even more novel was President Carter's review of some of the bilateral problems of our hemisphere, the border dispute between El Salvador and Honduras, the Belize issue, and--an issue which directly affects Chile--Bolivia's access to the sea, a situation which Mr Carter had no qualms about describing as Bolivia's landlocked situation, employing as his own the expression coined by the La Paz government and used in its long and persistent campaigns.

If the harsh exhortation regarding human rights implies a change in the U.S. role in the OAS, that is, a step away from exercising outright imperial power, the public interference by Mr Carter in matters handled bilaterally by the countries of Latin America continues the pattern of the new style of leadership of the superpower of the north. This is the first time that a North American President has used his influence publicly in the OAS to interfere in the delicate issue of borders, which creates a precedent with vast implications. This is the first time Chile has seen itself exposed by the North American President to the offer of finding a solution to the Bolivian pretensions, "jointly with other countries, with the OAS and with the United Nations," which implies submitting this problem to foreign political pressures and, perhaps, international demagogy.

In this unprecedented interference in the territorial issues of Latin American countries no mention is made of the controversy between Venezuela and Colombia regarding the Guajira-Aruba border. Also omitted completely is the Beagle Channel dispute and Argentina's disregard of a British arbitration decision, and many other problems, which demonstrates the risk of committing an injustice in this type of enumeration.

This exhortation by President Carter is so rude that it leads one on first analysis to attribute it to the inexperience of a poorly advised leader and to consider it as another false step by the present North American administration's diplomacy. Nevertheless, a careful reading of the original address allows one to arrive at the conclusion that what we have here is a sharp turn by the U.S. Government toward open intervention in Latin America, an exercise of power founded not only on that country's force, but on certain moral principles whose applicability seem obligatory only to nations which do not have the support of the communist powers.

UNION PROTESTS CHANGES IN LABOR CODE

PY232343Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1410 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Jun--A powerful Chilean union yesterday expressed dissatisfaction with the new labor code because it eliminates many gains achieved over years of struggle. The Chilean Confederation of Private Employees (CEPCH) yesterday stated its concern to Gen Gustavo Leigh, air force commander and member of the government junta. The CEPCH stated that the code increased the work week of business employees from 44 to 48 hours. The Confederation also asserted that regulations on severance pay and leave of absence for pregnant women have been changed to the detriment of the workers.

EL CRONISTA CALLS VISITING FRG DEPUTIES 'SPIES'

PY271306Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile--Tomorrow Economy Minister Pablo Baraona will meet with FRG parliamentarians who are visiting Chile. The parliamentarians met with union leader (Luis Bustos) in a secret 2-hour meeting yesterday morning. Yesterday afternoon they met with the executive secretary of the Vicariate of Solidarity and later visited Rancagua and Puerto Montt. In today's issue, EL CRONISTA calls the FRG parliamentarians "spies," pointing out that the first thing they did was meet with the Vicariate of Solidarity.

PRESIDENT-ELECT DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PA290321Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0011 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Madrid, 28 Jun (EFE)--At a press conference today, Colombian President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala reviewed the principal concerns of his administration, which will take office on 7 August.

Violence, human rights, differences with Venezuela, relations with China, the United States and Cuba, corruption and Latin American integration were the principal subjects Turbay Ayala brought up for discussion.

The president-elect revealed that the luncheon he had with King Juan Carlos, President Adolfo Suarez and Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja was intended to establish a framework of cordiality within which it would be possible to work on strengthening Spanish-Colombian relations. Undoubtedly, we fell closer to Spain now, he emphasized, because of the democratic opening which has taken place in this country.

Asked about the differences between democratic governments and military regimes in Latin America, he answered that some of the latter are evolving toward civilian systems. He stated: I would say that within the cyclical politics of Latin America, a new cycle of democratic governments is approaching, judging from the actions of several military governments. He cited the cases of Peru and Bolivia, and regarding Colombia, he remarked that its democracy "has the twofold support of a people who love it and who have supported its progress and of armed institutions which preserve, watch over and maintain it."

In maintaining relations with the other countries, we do not identify with their forms of government, he explained. We could hardly create a system that has the participation of all states on the one hand and break relations with half the governments on the other.

After commenting that he could not release the names of his future cabinet members "since I, myself, do not know them yet," Turbay Ayala answered another question on the position of Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano, who will preside over the next UN General Assembly. When a country is conferred such a high honor as the appointment of its foreign minister to preside over the UN General Assembly, he said, Lievano will go in the conditions in which he desires to go. [sentence as received] I will speak upon my return to Colombia, he added, and insist on my position that he will go to that election under the conditions he desires.

Asked about the cases of Belize, the Malvinas Islands and Gibraltar, he responded: We take a traditional position, which is the defense of the self-determination of peoples. In these matters, he said, we are dealing with theses instead of with specific cases. We respect the self-determination of peoples and defend the right to nonintervention. These are the pillars of the inter-American system.

About the possibility of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, Turbay Ayala repeated that during his administration he will try to establish bonds with all peoples. He said that these will begin with commercial and cultural relations "so there will be initial contacts which will open and pave the way for the subsequent establishment of diplomatic relations."

Answering another question, he reiterated his intention to cooperate with the conservative sectors--with both the Pastrana Borrero and Alvaro Gomez Hurtado wings--adding, in response to further questioning, that the Lleras Restrepo Liberal sector is united with the party "cooperating in a joint enterprise, which is to make liberalism a powerful force of government for the nation."

About the tribunal on human rights which will have its headquarters in Costa Rica, Turbay Ayala said: It has been a long-time desire of Latin American and also of Colombia to have an Inter-American Human Rights Court. Colombia will give this court full support.

The Colombian president-elect then discusses the differences with Venezuela, commenting: "If these have not been solved, it has not been because of a lack of will on the part of the governments but because border problems are not easily solved and require consciousness-raising in both countries so that public opinion will also endorse the agreements." He added: "I think that there is a high degree of awareness in our countries about the need to resolve this disagreement, which has never, of course, affected our good relations."

He went on to add: "One of my government's main concerns will be to settle this within the framework of cordiality in which our relations, based on a common fatherland, have traditionally been conducted, because Venezuela and Colombia have the same origin, the same liberator, the same racial composition and the same destiny in America."

About the signing of the Amazonian pact on 3 July, Turbay said that it will be done "to open prospects for a new integration, but, of ocurse, with full respect for national autonomy."

The coffee problem was then broached, and Turbay Ayala said: "Together with Brazil, we have practically been the leaders of the policy of market discipline, of international agreements, agreements of producers and consumers, and we are now adhering to this policy." He added: "We are trying to est blish reasonable prices which, in case of shortages, will not entail a risk for consumers and which will also, in case of an abundance of coffee on the international market, not mean a risk of bankruptcy for producers."

"We are trying," he emphasized, "to find a reasonable position which will be satisfactory to both producers and consumers."

The Colombian president-elect then said that his administration's greatest concern will be "decentralization of development and a better distribution of revenue."

Concerning streetside violence, delinquency and guerrillas, he indicated that "they are the illnesses of our times" and that they require multifaceted remedies "although some countries may believe that repressive measures are enough." He said he was in favor of "preventive measures, social and economic policies which tend to extend social protection and indirectly contribute to preventing the phenomenon from feeding on social problems."

About clashes between the Colombian police and university students, Turbay Ayala answered that neither group seeks a confrontation "because both desire the greatness and prosperity of Colombia and that perhaps confrontations between those who belong to the same nation and often to the same social class will be unlikely in the future."

Turbay Ayala admitted that guerrillas in some agricultural areas of Colombia have not been dislodged. "Evidently," he commented, "it has not been easy to persuade them to participate in a peaceful process of development." He insisted that "on this question of pacification, not every measure is repressive. There are also economic and social measures."

A newsman asked him if he would be willing to declare an amnesty if the guerrillas put down their arms. The president-elect said opinions should not be formulated on the basis of a hypothesis, but actions should be carried out "according to actual events." He said: "Let us see what the circumstances facing my administration are and what can be done in this regard."

Asked about the possibility of seeking a solution to the guerrilla problem through dialog, he answered: "By way of public service, by way of resolving the difficulties of certain regions, by way of extending social coverage, dialog seems to be very important."

Turbay Ayala then said he will maintain cordial relations with both Carter and Fidel Castro "because this involves no contradictions." He then went on to discuss corruption.

He anticipated that his government will follow through on President Lopez Michelsen's proposal and will again present Congress with a draft bill creating the office of inspector, whose job would be to investigate illicit acts committed by members of the public services.

Regarding the OAS, Turbay Ayala was of the opinion that "instead of trying to destroy it, we should strengthen it."

He then discussed the principal problems his administration will face, referring first to the energy problem in its two aspects, petroleum and electricity.

He also pointed out, among other priorities, the reestablishment of public security, saying his government will dedicate much effort to this.

As for the reforms which will be sought, he announced that those which were to have been made by the constituent assembly will be worked for in Congress. The constituent assembly was convoked but not held. These reforms would be concern justice, administration and the Congress itself.

We must also have electoral reform, he added, and, of course, everything related to the creation of jobs, incentives for production, expansion of social security and the improvement of our ability to participate in international competition through product diversification.

Finally, answering a question on drugs, he said that Colombia is a country of transit while the United States is a consumer country and, consequently, joint policies are being drawn up to combat this phenomenon "which is bad for the prestige of both countries and results in the physical insecurity of their inhabitants."

AYALA DISCUSSES POLITICAL PROCESS, ECONOMIC MATTERS

Pa290047Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT Jun 78 PA

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Ayala Lasso has said that international observers regard Ecuador's political process as very important for the continent. According to these observers, some of whom are foreign ministers of other countries, the spontaneous interest shown by the de facto government is evidence of the process' sincerity in returning to a de jure regime. Another indication of this sincerity is the participation of representatives of the various ideological schools, according to Ayala. The foreign minister was interviewed yesterday following the regular cabinet meeting, during which he submitted a report on his participation in the conference of American foreign ministers held recently in Washington. During the conference, Ecuador was appointed president of the committee on political affairs, which is in charge of human rights matters. Summing up the opinions of the diplomats who attended the OAS meeting on the political process that has been taking place in Ecuador since 1976, Ayala said.

[begin Ayala recording] They feel that the process is very important for the continent; that it is being conducted within the guidelines set by the government and that it represents a basic change in Latin American traditions in the sense that a de facto government has spontaneously and freely decided--complying with the people's wishes--to transfer power to a de jure regime. In addition, the very fact that representatives of the various ideological tendencies are participating in the political debate is something that, according to non-Ecuadorean observers, shows the honesty with which the government has been pursuing this policy of [word indistinct].

[Question] Mr Minister, the Front for Territorial Defense has said that the Peruvian Government should be asked to end its aggression against Ecuador. Does the OAS know about this situation?

[Answer] The Ecuadorean foreign minister is the official spokesman of the Ecuadorean Government and when he speaks in the name of Ecuador he speaks in the name of all of the fatherland's (?sectors). The government evaluates all opinions and tries to follow the paths dictated by consideration of the country's fundamental interests. Therefore, I have acted and will continue to act bearing in mind these fundamental interests.

[Question] Mr Minister, what is the present position of the American countries with regard to the [U.S.] foreign trade law, and in particular, what is Ecuador's and Venezuela's position?

[Answer] As you know, Venezuela and Ecuador are the ones most directly affected by the trade law. They have tried to persuade the United States to amend the discriminatory clauses. We have obtained the support of all Latin American countries at all forums where this matter has been discussed. We believe that we will have this support and expect specific measures to be adopted soon. [end recording]

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ASKS GOVERNMENT FOR GUARANTEES

PA281317Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0337 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 27 Jun (EFE)--As a result of the demand of most political leaders, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal today asked the Ecuadorean military government to establish a series of guarantees for the political process that should culminate in the 16 July elections.

The requests include abrogation of the military law, reestablishment of the right to habeas corpus, a broad amnesty for political prisoners and respect of human rights.

Upon turning over the requests to the minister of government, Electoral Tribunal President Jose Duquero de la Calle noted that the body is not empowered by law to make those requests. Nevertheless, he said that it is wise that they be made to the members of the government so that "they will adopt the most advisable measures to reach the fundamental objective, that is, the return to a constitutional regime within an atmosphere of freedom, full national understanding, peace and security."

The military government law, the repeal of which is being demanded by the politicians, has been in effect in Ecuador since 1972, when Gen Guillermo Rodriguez Lara staged a coup d'etat against President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra. Rodriguez Lara was replaced in January 1976 by a military triumvirate that has kept the law in effect.

The demand of amnesty for political prisoners seeks to obtain the release and an end to persecution of leaders of unions and teachers who were tried for their participation in the May 1977 national strike.

Meanwhile, the six presidential candidates are intensifying their election campaigns, giving special attention to places where they are weakest. The latest opinion polls in Guayaquil and Quito, the country's two most important cities, with 50 percent of the voters--approximately 1 million voters--give first place to center-right candidate Sixto Duran Ballen. In second place is Liberal candidate Raul Clemente Huerta, with a slight edge over populist Jaime Roldos. They are followed by Rodrigo Borja of the Democratic Left (social democrat), Abdon Calderon of the Alfarist Radical Front (liberal) and Rene Mauge of the Leftwing Broad Front (pro-Soviet).

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECREE ON PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

PA2801417 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1720 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government today issued Decree 2,648 to guarantee normal and timely supplies of petroleum derivatives for the domestic market. The decree replaces Paragraph 1 of Article 31 of Supreme Decree 2,463 of 2 May 1978, with the following:

The alteration of sale prices to the public set by the ministry, the adulteration of products, shortchanging in amounts sold, hoarding of these products, the suspension of their distribution and sale and the breaking of official security seals placed by the General Office for Hydrocarbons, without prior authorization, will be penalized by the director general of hydrocarbons with fines of 10 to 100,000 sucres.

Yesterday the Council of Ministers also decided to create the Superior Council of Energy and the National Energy Institute. The Superior Council of Energy will establish the national energy policy in order to direct, coordinate, guide and regulate activities of the energy sector and to approve the master short-term and long-term energy plans.

Ecuador's petroleum policy has been a subject of particular interest in the past few years and the creation of the National Energy Institute was proposed by Rene Vargas Pazos' ministry some time ago.

PLR PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON NOGUES' OAS SPEECH

PY2819l6Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Jun 78 p 11 PY

[Text] "We members of the Radical Liberal Party [PLR] still think that words must be used to reflect reality. Otherwise they become a way to hide the truth and the message becomes untrue or fallacious." This statement was made by [party president] Justo Pastor Benitez, in reference to the speech made by Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues at the OAS meeting.

He adeed: "The bold effort of the Paraguayan foreign minister to convince others that we have a true democracy in the country was not successful. Here in Paraguay we are living under a peculiar political regime which uses all the typical redtape of democracy but nullifies it in such a way that democracy is farther and farther from our reality."

For instance, he continued, the government has systematically denied that there are political prisoners and in recent weeks it has rushed to free them, pressured by a hunger strike carried out by some of them. But there are still many who have been in jail for many years without even being presented to the court. In other words, the most flagrant arbitrariness continues regarding an essential issue: "the freedom of people."

He then said that "considering the experience with the same, identical government for more than 20 years, the country has hoped that the state of siege would end as soon as possible, since the state of siege allows political and police officials to exercise all types of arbitrariness toward people engaged in any type of activity. And we do not need to mention--because they are very well known--the problems derived from the state of siege for political activities throughout the country."

HUNGER STRIKE AT PRISON ENDS AFTER CONCESSION

PY2619J0Y ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Jun 78 p 8 PY

[Excerpt] The prisoners who went on a hunger strike at the Emboscada Prison have ended their strike after the release of 18 prisoners and after obtaining the promise that the authorities will consider the situation of the remaining detainees.

The strike ended Friday afternoon, after a meeting held between Monsignor Ismael Rolan and the detainees on strike, who agreed to lift the strike when they heard that 18 prisoners had been released.

OPPOSITION PARTIES HOLD HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING

PY270216Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Jun 78 p 8 PY

[Text] A political gathering in which Authentic Radicals, Christian Democrats and Febreristas participated "in order to praise human rights" seems to be the most outstanding public event carried out by these sectors which can be considered to be the ones most hotly opposed to government policy.

The event was not a mere conference but became a true expression of coinciding viewpoints on vital issues such as "human rights."

The speakers were Carlos Alberto Gonzalez, a member of the Authentic Radical Party; Luis Alfonso Resck, a Christian Democrat; and university student Euclides Acevedo. They spoke to the public about the same subject (human rights) from different angles, while sharing the same stage, microphone and similar positions regarding the nation's situation.

Well-known figures from the aforementioned parties attended the speeches, as well as some prisoners who had been freed the day before and who received the applause of those present.

The speakers asserted the existence of human rights violations in Paraguay. Gonzalez made use of a copy of the national constitution to point out numerous articles which "the government is violating."

Resck spoke about human rights as an undeniable demand by man. He spoke about the right to life and said, in reference to government measures: "What right have they to accuse people of being subversives when they themselves are subversives?"

HOY REBUTS CARTER'S OAS HUMAN RIGHTS SPEECH

PY272112Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 27 Jun 78 p 11 PY

[Editorial: "Human Rights Practice"]

[Text] The tudy of a document prepared by "experts and specialists" regarding alleged violations of human rights in Paraguay has begun at the OAS.

This document summarizes a series of alleged violations of human rights in our country which, like the tango "Cambalache," includes a bit of everything.

The document includes a crime of passion which appears as a political crime; missing persons, some of them killed in confrontations with security forces; accusations of torture not properly proven; and other inaccuracies.

Disregarding this document, it is worth making some comments regarding the "climate" at the OAS at this time and the speech delivered by President Carter during the opening of the eighth OAS General Assembly.

The concern previously expressed by several foreign ministers regarding interference in the affairs of each state, the self-determination of each nation and the importance of priority socioeconomic matters are the real essence of Latin American problems.

A sector of U.S. diplomacy does not think so; therefore, it is trying to force decisions regarding human rights, a subject which has been severely manhandled in the last few years.

The basic principle for the discussion of this matter is to respect the inter-American laws sanctioned by international law in these extremely delicate matters.

This is why Carter has committed some mistakes in his speech. He called for a "just international order in this hemisphere...," when his country is precisely the one which has altered (and is altering) these economic relations, not only in the Americas, but in the Western world.

In the same manner, by threatening to punish those governments which violate human rights due to their "flagrant disregard for international rules," the occupant of the White House committed a kind of hara kiri: The United States should be sanctioned since there are many crimes and thefts which have not been solved in that country; everyone knows that the "gangs" of the Mafia control the "organization" of some U.S. prisons, where prisoners are violated, charged money for improvements and other privileges and, generally speaking, those criminals who get out of jail commit crimes again because they are not reformed but degraded.

Carter's concept is absolutely imperialistic in the following phrase: "Above and beyond any action we (the United States) may take, we believe that multilateral action may be the most effective way to encourage the protection of human rights."

This is more or less like leaving at the discretion of the United States the determination of which country practices democracy and which country is antidemocratic. Also, this idea of "multilateral action" sounds like some kind of plot among countries incited by the United States to block trade or political relations or to take reprisals against a nation.

It should be pointed out here that this concept of multilateral action entails serious risks for the relations between nation members of the OAS, since the U.S. attitude apparently consists of adopting measures against "blocks" of countries and this, despite existing differences, would be detrimental to the unity of the nations of the Americas.

The Vietnam and Korean wars, the Cuban aggression in Zaire and Angola, the lack of security felt by U.S. citizens, the cumbersome procedure of U.S. justice, the survival of the stronger and other elements are really detrimental to this well-known campaign advocated by Carter.

It would be better if Carter began a campaign in his own country and not suggest the adoption of collective measures by countries of the Americas against others. The United States is the first country on the blacklist of human rights. The United States must set the example in order to proclaim itself the champion of human rights. Before this is done, words are demagogic and cynical.

BRAZILIAN DEATH SQUAD SUSPECTED IN MURDER

PY272013Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA 26 Jun 78 p 31 PY

[Excerpt] Authorized sources indicated that the "Brazilian death squad" was responsible for the death of Nelson Rosatti, a well-known businessmen in Pedro Juan Caballero. As we reported before, Nelson Rosatti was driving his car in downtown Pedro Juan Caballero when he was intercepted by another person who machinegunned him. Rosatti received several shots in the head and was later flown to Rio de Janeiro, where he died.

REPORT ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO USSR

PA2817l4Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0058 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Soviet-Peruvian relations were reviewed in Moscow yesterday by Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente during a long meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Aleksey Kosygin, president of the Soviet Council of Ministers; and Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign affairs minister. The two sides confirmed with satisfaction that their relations are developing positively as the 10th anniversary of these relations draws near.

De la Puente, who arrived in Moscow in response to an invitation from the Soviet Government, was met at the airport by Yakov Malik, Soviet deputy foreign affairs minister, high-ranking Soviet Foreign Ministry officials and Juan Jose Calle, Peruvian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

During a special ceremony following the meeting with Soviet leaders at the Kremlin, De la Puente decorated Brezhnev on behalf of the Peruvian Government with the Great Cross with diamonds of the Peruvian Orden del Sol. He also decorated Kosygin and Foreign Minister Gromyko with the Great Cross of the same order.

Addressing the high-ranking Soviet officials, the Peruvian foreign minister expressed his pleasure at having been entrusted with the honor of presenting the highest Peruvian decorations to those who had promoted cooperation between the two countries. He emphasized the exemplary nature of Peruvian-Soviet relations based on mutual respect and a shared advocacy of peace and international justice.

De la Puente--who was Peruvian ambassador to the USSR between 1971 and 1974--referred to Soviet cooperation with Peru, mentioning in particular the Olmos irrigation and electrification project. He also mentioned the important step recently taken by the Soviet Union when it signed the Tlatelolco treaty for Latin America's denuclearization, of which Peru was a promoter.

Brezhnev thanked the Peruvian Government for the honor conveyed through De la Puente which, he said, was a token of the friendship between the two governments and peoples.

De la Puente is scheduled to leave tomorrow, 28 June, for Rome, where he will be received in a special audience by Pope Paul IV, with whom he will discuss state matters. He will also talk with Cardinal Jean Villot and other high-ranking Vatican officials. In addition, De la Puente will be received in special session by the Italian-Latin American Institute, where matters concerning economic and cultural cooperation between Italy and Latin America will be discussed. He will leave Rome on 2 July for Brasilia, where he will sign the treaty on Amazon cooperation together with the foreign ministers of seven countries in the region.

Soviet Reportage

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Peruvian Foreign Minister Jose de la Puente and his meeting with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 27 Jun Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH U.S., FINLAND APPROVED

PA280159Y Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 21 Jun 78 p 23 PA

[Text] In a cabinet meeting yesterday the government approved two economic cooperation agreements, one for $19 million and the other for 10 million Finnish markkas, to provide an impetus to projects promoting the country's socioeconomic development.

The first agreement will be signed with the United States and the second with Finland to develop agriculture in the central Huallaga region and to promote the importation of capital goods respectively, in accordance with Decrees 22216 and 22215.

CONFRONTATIONS BETWEEN TEACHERS, POLICE REPORTED

PA281310Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0406 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 27 Jun (EFE)--There were sporadic confrontations today between demonstrators of the Single Union of Education Workers [SUTEP] and the police. The police dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas and water hoses. There were no reports of persons being injured, although eyewitnesses said that several persons were arrested.

This has been the most recent of several demonstrations promoted by the SUTEP, whose members have been on strike for 1 and 1/2 months demanding better salaries.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES STATUS OF DEPORTED ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

PA290128Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2151 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 27 Jun (EFE)--The assembly members themselves will have to decide whether the installation of the Constituent Assembly will be valid without the physical presence of the elected candidates who were deported. That is one of the statements made today to EFE by Ulises Montoya Manfredi, president of the National Electoral Board (JNE).

According to the electoral board representative, such a decision might be necessary if the elected and currently deported politicians did not return to the country before 28 July, when the Constituent Assembly will be officially installed. Peruvian electoral law provides that a preparatory board will settle preliminary problems during the 10 days prior to the installation of the assembly.

The board will be presided over by the candidate who obtained the highest number of votes during the elections held on the 18th, and it is presumed that that candidate is Aprist leader Victor Raul Haya de la Torre.

It is worth noting that the Aprist party has already filed one request for amnesty for all political prisoners and deportees.

However, Montoya pointed out the possibility that the board's ruling will not be necessary because the suspension of individual guarantees decreed by the government will end on the 8th. Once constitutional guarantees are restored, the JNE president said, "there will be no obstacle to prevent the deportees from returning legally."

Concerning the past elections, Montoya noted that despite tensions he never thought of resigning because he always acted in accordance with the legislation in effect.

He also noted that "at no time did the government try to interfere with the National Electoral Board, which has conducted its activities in complete and total independence."

In the case of the arrest of the Socialist leader, former Gen Leonidas Rodriguez, Montoya remarked that Rodriguez had asked him to accompany him to guarantee his freedom to vote. "I told Rodriguez Figueroa that the board could not grant guarantees of a physical nature. It could not go beyond the delivery of a document that said that he was protected by the legal institution which prohibits his arrest," Montoya Manfredi added.

"The government maintained its position of making arrests under the provisions of the supreme decree on the restraint of individual guarantees for security reasons," the JNE president concluded.

Concerning the vote count, Montoya said that it is being carried out normally and that, in view of what has been achieved so far, it will probably agree with the unofficial results already available.

Montoya ended stating that the organization he presides over is autonomous "because of its legal structure and its membership."

UDP ISSUES DOCUMENT, CALLS FOR LEFTIST UNITY

PA271905Y Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 21 Jun 78 p 4 PA

[Text] The Popular Democratic Union (UDP) voiced its satisfaction "over the increasing number of members of the popular, student, peasant and worker front and we are certain that the ties that bind us, strengthened underground through persecution, will result in unity in and out of the Constituent Assembly."

In a document signed by UDP President Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, this party adds that this unity "will include other leftwing groups."

In this context, the UDP noted "that beyond the election--the results of which will coincide with our expectations--we reiterate that our development and objectives are identified with the people's interests."

Therefore, "we will continue to contribute to the creation of a big Marxist-Leninist party as a basic instrument in the process of national liberation and the future construction of socialism in Peru," the UDP concluded.

SURINAM PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

PA280017Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1710 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Maiquetia, Venezuela, 27 Jun (LATIN)--Surinam Prime Minister Henck Arron arrived at the Simon Bolivar international airport this morning to begin a 5-day visit to Venezuela. During his stay he will meet with President Carlos Andres Perez.

Tue Surinam prime minister and his wife Antoinette arrived at 1100 local time (1400 GMT) and headed for Caracas, 30 km south of here, to place a floral wreath at liberator Simon Bolivar's tomb.

This afternoon, Arron will meet with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. He will also attend the inauguration of the mixed Surinamese-Venezuelan commission.

Meets With Perez

PA281807Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0403 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Jun (EFE)--Henck Arron, the prime minister and president of Surinam, and Venezuelan chief of state Carlos Andres Perez talked for 1 hour today at their first work meeting. It was unofficially learned that the main topic of their meeting was financial, technical and petroleum cooperation between Surinam and Venezuela.

One of the basic purposes of this first visit to Venezuela of the prime minister of Surinam is to obtain the economic support of the Venezuelan Government for starting several industrial projects in his country.

The foreign ministers of both countries and other high-ranking officials also attended the meeting at Miraflores Palace.

Just before his meeting with President Perez, the prime minister of Surinam held a meeting at Casa Amarilla, seat of Venezuela's Foreign Ministry, where the mixed commission that will analyze the various aspects in which both countries can work jointly has been installed. At this meeting, the minister-president was accompanied by D.W. Heineman, his country's director of foreign relations, Minister of Development M. Cambridge and Surinam Ambassador in Venezuela Percy Wijngaarde.

Opening the meeting of the mixed work group at the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, Henck Arron stated that "we have a large number of reasons for which we must collaborate, such as our feelings of liberty and solidarity and the search for the achievement of our common ideals."

The visitor stressed that Surinam and Venezuela at this moment maintain the closest relations and that it is necessary to implement mechanisms for a more efficient collaboration between the two countries.

On his part, Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said that the presence of the Surinam chief executive in Caracas and the forthcoming visit of Carlos Andres Perez to Surinam "are eloquent signs of the promising course our governments have followed for the purpose of promoting further rapprochement of the two nations."

On Wednesday, the visitor is scheduled to sign the definite membership of his country in the Latin American economic system, the importance of which is being emphasized by political observers as being of great historic significance.

He will also meet tomorrow with high-ranking officials of the Venezuelan Government, among them Valentin Hernandez, the minister of energy and mines; Hector Hurtado, the president of the Venezuelan Investments Fund; and the director of the National Institute for Cooperative Education.

VENEZUELA CONDEMNS FOUR NATIONS ON RIGHTS ISSUE

PY280335Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2026 GMT 27 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Washington, 27 Jun--Venezuela today intensified its offensive here in favor of human rights by proposing to the Organization of American States [OAS] a drastic condemnation against Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, which are accused of human rights violations.

The Venezuelan delegate to the OAS Assembly, Jose Maria Machin, also included Nicaragua among the nations deserving condemnations for human rights violations during the debate on the reports presented by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC]. However, this case will be dealt with when more information is available.

When it received the IHRC's reports, the Political and Legal Commission of the OAS Assembly became the focal point for the debate of human rights--the subject which continues to dominate the forum's debates. The IHRC report was very severe with respect to Chile and was the factor which unleashed the intervention by the Venezuelan representative, who also mentioned the cases of Paraguay and Uruguay. Several reports were expected to be presented today to the Political and Legal Commission.

The Venezuelan representative took advantage of the opportunity to announce that he will present a resolution to the OAS Assembly. The proposal will suggest the condemnation of Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay because of their repeated and flagrant violations of human rights. However, Nicaragua will be dealt with at another opportunity.

The session began calmly with the participation of the IHRC's president and the Chilean delegate, Sergio Diez. The president of the IHRC noted the difficult situation in the human rights field in Chile, but admitted that some improvements had taken place in that country.

The debate then turned toward the interpretation of the scope of the state of emergency, which has been in effect in that country since the cessation of the state of siege, and of the lack of a representative system. These subjects were brought up by the president of the IHRC.

The Chilean delegate first acknowledged that the report was presented to a system which is at the right moment to protect human rights, and recalled that the dissolution of political parties in his country was undertaken as part of a study of a new form of political parties. He added that the future constitution will be approved by a referendum.

The direction of the debate changed radically when the Venezuelan representative emphasized that in many Latin American countries--he specifically cited Chile, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay--there is absolutely no relation between the law and the constitution and real living conditions.

The Venezuelan delegate's remarks directly pointed to the proposal for condemnation of Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay by the OAS because of human rights violations which, according to him, are included in the IHRC reports.

He cited specific cases included in the texts of the IHRC reports regarding human rights violations in those three countries. Among other things, he mentioned the closure of the newspaper LA SEGUNDA, but he did not stop there. The Venezuelan representative mentioned cases of disappearances, arbitrary arrests and torture. However, his Chilean colleague answered only with respect to LA SEGUNDA's closure which, in his opinion, was ordered in accordance with a 1926 law.

During special plenary session of the assembly which preceeded the meeting of the Political and Legal Commission, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira--the only speaker--also spoke about human rights. He stated that his country strongly supports their defense, but asked that they not be used to encourage terrorism and subversion.

RED FLAG SUBVERSIVE CELL BROKEN UP

PA290010Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] A subversive cell which was planning to kidnap the president of the Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana has been apprehended, Gen Raul Gimenez Gainza, general director of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services, reported. He announced the arrest of six members of the group which had its base of operations in Puerto Ordaz.

The official stressed that the life of Argenis Gamboa, president of the Venezuelan Corporation of Guayana, was never in danger. Very incriminating subversive documents and blueprints were found on the arrested individuals.

It is alleged that the arrested are Pedro Pablo Malave, Noel Ramon Flores, the brothers Apolinar, Pastor Eleazar, Jose Ramon Lopez, Fabio Jose Salazar, Amelia Josefina and Carreno. It seems that the captured group belonged to the so-called Marxist-Leninist Red Flag gang which has been charged with responsibility for several jailbreaks at La Pica.

RELEASE OF STUDENT ARRESTED IN ARGENTINA SOUGHT

PA280025Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Venezuela has begun working with the Argentine Government to secure the release of Venezuelan student Milton Marinelli. Marinelli was arrested in that country on charges of involvement in subversive activities.

Several organizations have asked President Carlos Andres Perez to begin working to learn the whereabouts and state of health of Milton Marinelli. Up to now, Gen Jorge Videla's administration has not revealed the exact location of the Venezuelan young man.

MEXICO WILLING TO MEDIATE CUBAN-U.S. RELATIONS

PA290209Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2043 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Jun (EFE)--President Jose Lopez-Portillo said today, Wednesday, that Mexico would agree to mediate between Cuba and the United States to improve relations between those two countries if it were asked to do so. At a news conference, the Mexican president said, nevertheless, that so far neither of the parties has asked for Mexico's assistance. Lopez-Portillo said that so far Mexico has not played a role in negotiations concerning Cuban-U.S. ties.

The relations between Washington and Havana have worsened in the past few months after the United States accused Cuba of intervention in some African countries. The Mexican president said today that his government maintains the same position it has always had toward Cuba. Mexico was the only country in the area which did not break relations with Fidel Castro when the OAS imposed an economic and diplomatic blockade on Cuba in 1964.

On another subject, Lopez-Portillo said that there is no formal agreement yet on a visit by the president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, Fidel Castro, to Mexico in September. "The desire exists but there is nothing concrete," said the president.

MATAMOROS RETURNING TO NORMAL

PA281734Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1524 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Matamoros, Mexico, 28 Jun (AFP)--With the resignation of the chief of police whom students blame for the death of one of their companions 10 days ago, the city is returning to normal following 2 days of disturbances.

The student movement, which burned the municipal archives and cars and attacked businesses and the city jail in protest, was joined by 20,000 city workers who stopped work for 9 hours to demand punishment for those guilty of the student's death.

The city mayor, referring to the incidents in a press conference, said that the students "were not seeking to destabilize the government" and said that those who instigated the disorder were the "criminal hands" of "professional agitators."

The mayor pointed out that "the truly guilty will not escape. Using 500 photographs, identification will be made of those outside elements who incited the students to stage disorder."

The mayor admitted during the press conference that there should have been more communication between him and the students which would surely have prevented the disturbances.

In the meantime, agents of the Interior Ministry, the Federal Security Office (Special Corps) and the Presidential Guard arrived in Matamoros to look into the incidents.

It is estimated that the damage caused by the student protest amounts to about $4.5 million.

MEXICO PLANNING TO INCREASE FISHING CATCH

PA281913Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Jun (EFE)--Mexico will invest 30 billion pesos (approximately $1.3 billion) to raise its fishing catch from 600,000 tons in 1977 to 2.4 million tons in 1982. Fernando Rafful, director of the fishing department, today told the foreign correspondents accredited in Mexico that in order to attain that goal, Mexico has implemented a fishing development plan which includes every aspect connected with the industry. He added that he is prepared to listen to every proposal for the establishment of mixed fishing companies or for the construction of land installations.

Rafful said that several mixed companies have already been established with private and Mexican state capital in association with U.S., Japanese, South Korean and Spanish companies to exploit the Mexican fishing quota in U.S. waters. He added that a similar process applies to the Mexican patrimonial sea where the companies will be formed according to the Mexican laws dealing with foreign investment (51 percent Mexican, 49 percent foreign capital). He said that these companies are beneficial for the country because they involve "learning to fish and to capture species with which we were not acquainted."

He said that according to fishing department statistics, the Mexican yearly per capita consumption of fish is 4 kg and that plans are to increase this by making the product cheaper. He emphasized that Mexico has 10,000 km of coastline on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and a 3 million square km exclusive economic zone within the 200-mile limit. He added that his country needs more fishing installations to adequately exploit its resources.

"That is why we approach countries with adequate technology which can furnish us with knowledge from catching to sales--so that we can develop massive fishing and massive consumption at adequate prices," he said. He added that Spain and the Soviet Union are two of the countries which Mexico has approached in this respect. Concerning Spain, he said that there is "much to do" and that "feelers" are out and "observations" are in progress to determine what can be agreed upon between the two countries. "The good disposition of the governments and the private groups of both countries is great not only for fishing, but also for land installations," he said. Finally, Rafful said that the loss of species of fish due to oil pollution is relatively small and is localized in certain parts of the Gulf of Mexico, where the necessary measures to remedy the problem are already being studied.

CRITICA CALLS FOR OAS MEASURES ON HUMAN RIGHTS, TERRORISM

PA290106Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Jun 78 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "Terrorism and the Violation of Human Rights"]

[Text] During yesterday's session of the eighth OAS General Assembly, Venezuela, Jamaica and the United States jointly denounced certain governments' use of terrorism as an excuse or a pretext for violating human rights. Other nations of the continent maintained that the two subjects [terrorism and human rights] should be dealt with jointly, in view of the close connection between them.

U.S. Delegate Irving G. Traden, in a speech to the OAS legal and political committee, mentioned the drastic change in President Carter's foreign policy. President Carter's concern about the advance of terrorism is different from that demonstrated by his immediate predecessors, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, since he directs his actions mainly toward the controversial problem of human rights.

The committee unanimously decided to create a task force to draft proposed inter-American conventions which deal with terrorism in general and its specific forms, which may be completely unrelated to political matters.

The representatives of Colombia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Jamaica were chosen by Chairman Carlos Leor, of Ecuador, to make up the task force.

We feel this stand is sensible because terrorism elicits rebelliousness and in certain countries leads to the violation of human rights. If, on the other hand, these rights are violated by dictatorial, racist and bloody regimes, a terrorist reaction may result as the oppressed peoples' response to their oppressors. Then there are human rights violations such as the ones denounced in the brave report presented by Pedro Brin Martinez, director of international organizations of our Foreign Ministry. Focusing in his report on the situation of Panamanian workers in the Canal Zone, he compared it to the ominous apartheid system that prevails in South Africa, where a white minority humiliates and cruelly exploits the large majority made up of black natives.

But just as the despotic tyrants violate human rights, these are also terrorist attacked in countries that exhibit the broadest democratic freedoms and where the constitutions and the laws are respected. It is inconceivable that human rights are violated in 117 countries throughout the world while victims are lost in dungeons and subjected to racial discrimination and other situations that debase human dignity.

Uruguayan Ambassador Carlos Giambruno pointed to the change in the U.S. position in this area, when he recalled that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at the OAS assembly held in Santiago, Chile, in 1976 that "certain states were justified in suspending civil liberties in order to confront terrorism."

Our position regarding this problem is clear: Neither terrorism nor the violation of human rights is justifiable, even if one is related to the other, because any dictatorial oppression should be fought openly.

The mercenary terrorism of kidnapings carried out for money constitutes a manifestation of primitive banditry and should be treated as such. In any event, unless the OAS is to continue being an ineffectual comedy for those of us who believe in the liberator's ideals, the inter-American system must unite in order to find a peaceful hemispheric solution at any cost.

MATUTINO CALLS FOR BROADER RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

PA280400Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Jun 78 p 6A PA

["Conciencia Publica" column by Miguel Angel Moreno Gongora: "Matter and Conscience"]

[Text] The fact that the state's national security services do not detain citizens beyond the constitutionally permitted time without filing charges, that they do not use offensive methods and cruel tortures during their investigations, that they do not practice assassination or make detained persons disappear constitutes for some people the most authentic and indisputable evidence that human rights are respected in our country, assuming that this important aspect concerning the humanistic and libertarian concepts that nourish democracy.

We agree that those sad times in our historic past during which cruelty, unjust imprisonment and persecution were the order of the day will never return. They will not return because on the one hand for some time now there have existed specialized international organizations which represent a curbing and dissuasive force on those governments that still believe in physical elimination and torture, and because, on the other, there is now a national conscience determined to engage in the strongest actions and denunciations should anyone wish to return to those days. But the reality we are now commenting on is one thing and the belief that such a reality is enough to affirm the existence of human rights is another.

It is true that the physical part of a person is no longer killed, that matter is not mistreated, that the body does not disappear. But there is also a tendency to forget that aside from their material side, human beings also have their spiritual side-a conscience with its ideals and principles, which should be respected and which are essential to the understanding of human rights.

When a man--despite knowing that his physical integrity will not be in any way affected--cannot express his ideas or state his thoughts and principles because the state does not guarantee the use of the public communications media so that his ideas will have an adequate means of being heard or because the state does not facilitate the use of public expression channels such as the political parties, then human rights do not exist in their democratic fullness.

But it is not merely a matter of citizens being able to express themselves freely, without hindrances or obstacles. It is also necessary that his message be heard by the regime, that it be carefully analyzed, considered, debated and even refuted if necessary. In any case, the confrontation of ideas in a climate of broadmindedness and honesty and without hostility should be permitted. After all, the regime itself may benefit from the contributions of those opposing it, until, through confrontation, it achieves a national consensus.

Let is not be believed, then, that the good behavior of the state's security systems toward citizens is fulfilling their desire for the respect, protection and implementation of human rights, for this is only one aspect of that important human problem.

JOURNALISTS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER THREATS TO FREEDOM

PA280251Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The leadership of the Association of Journalists of Panama has sent Televisora Nacional the following communique:

The Association of Journalists of Panama, in the face of the incidents which have in the last few weeks affected the exercise of public communication in the country, declares its concern over the incidents and expresses its protest against the attacks made against the principle of freedom of expression, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

The Association of Journalists of Panama repudiates the acts of aggression and threats made against photographers and cameramen of the press by groups of youths and other people, the extreme sanctions imposed on radio commentators because of their apparent or real mission or violation of government directives, the arrest of journalists for assuming their own defense because they consider themselves the victims of attacks by the authorities and the physical aggression perpetrated against building in which public communications media operate in the country.

The Association of Journalists of Panama also expresses its concern over the abuse of the public communications media, especially radio stations, inflicted through their use to the detriment of segments of individual members of the community and appeals for the responsible use of the media as a means of informing the public while maintaining the standards required by professional ethics.

The Association of Journalists of Panama reaffirms its support for the principle of ideological pluralism of the national community and repudiates the use of the public communications media for campaigns which, in the name of freedom promote class conflict, the division of the Panamanian family, persecution or isolation of segments of the population, the neofascist escalation toward oppression and repression and every act which promotes the undermining of the traditional democratic values of the Panamanian Nation.

The Association of Journalists of Panama reaffirms its decision to remain vigilant in defense of the principle of the freedom of expression as an inalienable right of the journalist and the citizen, the use of the public communications media in an ethical framework of seriousness and objectivity with full respect of the right to disagree in a pluralistic society and in defense of the physical integrity of journalists in the exercise of their functions as guardians of public opinion.

Panama City, 24 June 1978

[Signed] Ivan Zurita, secretary general and all the members of the board of directors

TORRIJOS TO SEEK REELECTION, NOT TO PURSUE PRESIDENCY

PA282344Y Panama City Radio MIA Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[From Resumen Informativo program with Julio Ortega and Ramon Pereira Jr]

[Text] [Ortega] General Torrijos will continue to be chief of government for the next 6 years. That is our scoop for today. We have managed to clear up the mystery concerning whether he would run for the presidency or would continue as chief of government. Regarding this, in a very, very discreet and very confidential way--which makes this scoop even juicier for us--we have managed to learn that over 200,000 buttons about 2.5 inches in diameter and carrying a picture of General Torrijos have arrived here. Above the picture it says Gen Omar Torrijos H., on the left side it says "1978," on the right side "1984," and at the bottom it says "chief of government". The buttons were printed by a company called Batch-A-Minute, located in La Salle, Illinois, 61301.

These buttons were being zealously concealed for release at the proper moment, but the newsman's task is to discover information before anybody else, so we found out that there are over 200,000 of these buttons. This would seem to indicate that General Torrijos will continue as Chief of Government for the next 6 years. Thus negating the statement made to the press yesterday to the effect that there will be no official candidates.

MATUTINO VIEWS ATTEMPT TO UNITE OPPOSITION

PA271426Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Jun 78 p 6A PA

["Bitacora de la Redaccion" Column]

[Text] The October revolutionary process has characterized itself by the procedures of dialog and consultation and by the direct participation of the people in the determination of objectives, courses and goals.

In opposition to this, those who oppose the October revolution and their leaders do not hold consultations with the few followers that they have concerning their acts, their actions or their agreements and alliances. That is perhaps why one of those opponents, in an act of disrespect for the human dignity of those who sympathize with them, said in his traditional way of doing things that "Panama is a country of oxen."

As a result of this opinion and judgement this opponent of the revolution is ignoring and underestimating those who sympathize with him, and this is just how he treats those who, renouncing their banners, struggles and past records, are desperately trying to please him.

This overt disdain and attitude of self-sufficiency are what prevented, during recent efforts on the part of the small opposition groups, these groups from forming an alliance against the revolution. It was not even possible to issue a communique or agreement, clearly signed and known by the followers of those groups.

The opponent who considers himself superior to all those who seek his support after having ferociously struggled against him very deftly avoided putting his name to an alliance or agreement which would remain as a historical document. However, the same thing occurred with his bitter political rival and leader of a liberalism fractured by disagreement due to the methodology of seeking an alliance with he who never fulfills his alliances and who throughout his political career has never been able to tolerate the Liberals.

At least it was a stroke of dignity and political commonsense, with an eye toward history, to look askance at a signed and publicized alliance with he who does not renounce the all inclusive leadership which he preached.

This explains why those who followed those meetings and conferences never received a satisfactory explanation. They did not even consider that it was fair, but naturally did not say so, because other than the well-known expressions of democratic faith, freedom and similar rhetoric, noting new, specific or convincing was contributed to the Panamanian nation. [sentence as published] One could say, using the language of poker, that it was all a bluff.

Using terms of the financial and investment world, it was noting more than a "speculative operation." That is how it had to be, without results and with frustrations which were thought about but not expressed by many of those who attended.

However, returning to the main subject, the decreasing and increasingly divided opposition does not take its few followers into consideration (perhaps because they are oxen, as one of them said in referring to the people), whereas the revolutionary process, which not only raised the dignity of the Panamanian people but of the fatherland, holds consultations and dialogs through the people-government yoke. This is a secret which those who were left behind do not understand. They were left so far behind that in an effort to unite they are now further divided and frustrated.

COSTA RICA

INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTS CAPTURE OF SANDINISTS

PA280343Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0053 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Fourteen members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) were arrested today by authorities of the National Security Agency on charges of carrying out conspiratorial activities against the Nicaraguan Government from Costa Rican territory.

The group was captured in Los Sauces neighborhood in San Jose. A Security Agency patrol had been following them after having received reports about their movements.

A European-make 81 caliber [as received] mortar and a large amount of Sandinist propaganda were found in the residence where the opponents of President Anastasio Somoza had been meeting. The FSLN members' strange movements had attracted the attention of neighbors, who notified the authorities of their suspicions.

Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that the members of the group, composed of 7 women and 13 men, including a Spaniard, are being intensely questioned to find out all the details of the action being prepared by the Sandinist Front.

Echeverria, who revealed the main details of the capture this afternoon, indicated that the 14 persons might be expelled from Costa Rica, but in no case will they be returned to Nicaragua.

Three of those captured requested political asylum from the Costa Rican Government some weeks ago, two have identification documents but no authorization for residency in the country, and another has an expired residency card. The rest did not have any identification papers.

The names they gave were: Flora Guevara Silva, Raul Gallo Salgado, Jose Luis Peralta Noguera, Juan Bosco Arana Chamorro, Pedro Vargas Gonzalez, Francisco Brenes Palacios, Carlos Alberto Bellorine Cerda, Alberto Gomez Lopez, Mario Roberto Arcia Mayorga, Julio Guevara Silva, Alejandro Guevara Silva, Pedro Jose Herrera Castillo, Mario Flores Rivera and Francisco Ballardo Abad, all of them Nicaraguans. [names as received] The Spaniard is Francisco del Teso Gutierrez.

The 14 confessed they were members of the FSLN.

The interior minister reiterated the Costa Rican Government's position of continuing to give refuge to politically persecuted persons. However, he added, this does not mean that the government will tolerate the violation of the neutrality that the country must observe regarding the domestic affairs of other countries or that private individuals will be permitted to possess weapons or that Costa Rican territory can be used as a launching pad to attack other governments.

Echeverria announced that during the next few hours the government will decide where to deport the Sandinists.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TALKS WITH HONDURAS, HUMAN RIGHTS

PA281815Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1503 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jun (EFE)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth said here on Tuesday upon his return from the OAS Assembly General that El Salvador has complete political good faith in settling its differences with Honduras.

At present, by joint agreement, the two nations which in July 1969 waged a 5-day war are carrying out a mediation process to permit them to make advances in direct negotiations undertaken over 5 years ago.

Rodriguez Porth considers that the same good will exists in Honduras, adding that with the aid of mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, a Peruvian lawyer, they will quickly find formulas of agreement which will permit Hondurans and Salvadorans to sign a treaty normalizing relations.

On other topics the Salvadoran foreign minister said that his country respects human rights and expressed unhappiness at the campaign against the country directed from abroad by what he called "groups interested in distorting the Salvadoran reality."

GUATEMALA

VICE PRESIDENT WILL NOT ATTEND PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

PA280258Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Jun (AFP)--Guatemalan Vice President Mario Sandoval Alarcon today announced that he will not participate in the presidential inauguration on Saturday. His announcement was interpreted here as a resignation of his post.

Sandoval Alarcon sent a letter to the president of Congress stating that he will not attend the presidential inauguration, turning over to him the emblem of the high office to which he was elected in 1974.

It was reported that Sandoval Alarcon's action is meant to protest the fact that "the results of the 25 March general elections were not respected."

EDITORIAL ASKS PUBLIC ALERTNESS AGAINST TERRORIST PLAN

PA290154Y Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 21 Jun 78 p 3 PA

[Editorial: "All Conscientious Guatemalans Should Prevent the Macabre Plan Against Democracy From Being Carried Out"]

[Text] Guatemala is threatened by a macabre plan to disrupt the democracy of this American country.

The plan has been drawn up by forces from both the extreme left and extreme right political sectors, which have hired foreign terrorists to carry it out.

As far as security forces have been able to determine, the origins and instigators of the offensive against the institutional and democratic regime in this nation are to be found in Guatemala, but a review of the situation leads to the conclusion that it is possible that foreign political centers may be involved.

For many years, it has been felt that Guatemala is a country with a social situation so unstable that it is easy to create disorder and chaos for an assault upon the government.

There has always been interest outside the country in establishing in Guatemala a dictatorship of either the right or left. The free democratic system is not convenient for either one of these extreme sectors, and both are losing ground in Latin America. There may be some international support for the plan put into action to disrupt the constitutional order of our country in order to recover influence being lost in the continent.

Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz revealed that commando cells consisting of four persons have been formed to stage attacks against either high officials--including the defense minister--or ambassadors. If these are unsuccessful, attacks may be staged against the people.

The aim of the political extremists--and apparently in this case they represent mostly the extreme right--is to prevent President-elect Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia from being sworn in.

Warning the citizenry of this threat to Guatemalan democracy, the government minister also said that security forces are working intensively to control and defuse this subversive movement.

The internal situation in Guatemala is grave. The defeat of democracy in our country would have serious repercussions in the nations in America which defend the democratic system based on freedom. The losses to the Guatemalan people would have unforeseeable consequences.

The defense of our democracy is up to all citizens. We must dedicate ourselves with civil and patriotic zeal to preventing the plan against our institutions from being realized.

The national army and the police forces are working--as has been announced--to defend the security and free development of democratic activity, but it is necessary for all Guatemalans conscious of their responsibilities to our political present and future to cooperate as well.

BOYCOTT OF PRODUCTS PROTESTS HIGH COST OF LIVING

PA290224Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2132 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The boycott ordered by the council of organizations of state workers and the national council of labor unity to protest the increase in the cost of living is in effect today throughout Guatemala. It is expected that the result of the boycott will become known in the next 3 days.

The boycott is directed against sugar, meat and soft drinks. There is also a call to limit consumption of electricity and the use of the telephone. Spokesmen of the organizations which organized the boycott have said that it is based on an "attitude of repudiation of the constant increase in the cost of living caused by unscrupulous merchants."

A visit to various supermarkets and stores shows that, at least in the capital, the boycott has had a considerable effect in reducing the purchases of the products selected to "show the unity of the working people."

It is expected that this afternoon there will be a call for a general strike by industry and commerce. The council of government workers had already announced the possible strike, but now it is ready to stage it. The reason for the strike is President Kjell Laugerud Garcia's refusal to meet with the group to discuss the price control measures it is demanding.

NICARAGUA

'GROUP OF 12' TO RETURN ON 5 JULY

PA280228Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1953 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The "group of 12"--the leaders of a movement opposing President Anastasio Somoza--will return to Nicaragua on 5 July with the intention of struggling for the reestablishment of democracy.

Writer Sergio Ramierz Mercado, one of the members of the group, has stated that a struggle will also be waged against those interested in establishing a system of "Somozism without Somoza." He told ACAN-EFE: "We are going to struggle for a return to democracy, which means a struggle for a change of the present system since democracy is not possible under Somozism."

"The 12" have lived in exile for several months. Until a week ago, thre existed an arrest warrant which was issued against them during a trial conducted by the Nicaraguan state on charges of conspiracy to commit crimes against the internal security of the country. The warrant was voided after a higher court discovered procedural errors, but this does not eliminate the charges.

The "group of 12," which is composed of businessmen, clergymen, farmers and writers, met for 2 days in San Jose, Costa Rica, and today announced that they will return to Nicaragua on 5 July. The group has already purchases airplane tickets from a Panamanian airline company.

Carlos Tunnerman, a former university rector, has noted that the decision to return to the fatherland has been taken without regard for the obstacles that the government has created to block the return, because the members of the group are not concerned with those obstacles. He said that they will not participate in the trial awaiting them because they do not believe in the impartiality of Nicaraguan justice, which they said is submissive to the will of President Somoza.

The goal of the group is to promote the creation of a broad anti-Somoz front which will include all sectors that believe in the need to struggle against the regime in order to reestablish deomcracy in the country. Tunnerman said they will also struggle for a general amnesty for all political prisoners.

Ramirez stated that Nicaragua's moment has been approaching for months and that the participation of the people is growing every day and is evident in strikes and street demonstrations and in the struggle against the regime. He added that Somoza remains in power thanks only to the repression of the army and to the support that the United States discreetly gives him but that in spite of this he is being left more and more isolated.

Ramirez charged that forces have emerged in Nicaragua which are interested in pretending that democracy is possible in a system of Somozism without Somoza. He warned that this thesis is inadmissible and that the Nicaraguan people must remain alert because, in his judgment, there can be no democracy under a Somozist system.

Visas May Be Delayed

PA282354Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Managua--Three members of the "group of 12," which has been waging a belligerent campaign abroad against Gen Anastasio Somoza, are facing difficulties in obtaining visas to travel to Nicaragua. According to reports in Managua, Ernesto Castillo, Casimiro Sotelo Ramirez and priest Fernando Cardenal Martinez have been unable to obtain safe-conducts at the Nicaraguan Consulate in Costa Rica to travel to Nicaragua. Harry Bodan, Nicaraguan foreign affairs vice minister, has said that all decisions regarding the "group of 12" must be made by immigration authorities. He added that consuls and ambassadors have been instructed to grant visas immediately to persons who have their documents in order. Those who do not have them must meet a number of requirements for the processing of passports.

LABOR STRIKES RESOLVED; STUDENT AGITATION CONTINUES

PA281306Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0042 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The hospital strike decreed yesterday by the Federation of Health Workers (FETSALUD) concluded today, Tuesday, but student agitation in the public high schools increased. The government also apparently resolved the strike which was begun yesterday by the workers in charge of public cleansing and those in other sectors of the National District Ministry. The strike left the capital city without any garbage collection services.

According to FETSALUD president Salvador Sanchez, yesterday's partial strike had some positive results since the National Assistance and Social Security Board, which runs the country's hospitals, publicly accepted the discussion of a new collective labor contract because the one currently in effect concludes on 28 July.

The Association of High School Students (AES), which ordered the new student strike, has affirmed that seven Managua schools--the most important as regards enrollment--and several others in the interior are currently paralyzed while several of them have been occupied by the students, who have their parents' full support.

In Jinotepe, south of here, a student group took over the local church demanding "freedom and an end to repression." In Masaya, a neighboring city east of Managua, three bombs exploded at the offices occupied by the court of appeals to press for the (?holding of a trial) for several members of the clandestine Sandinist National Liberation Front who last October participated in the attack against the local garrison.

Meanwhile, the military reaction against the national districts's strikers, who were dispersed with tear gas bombs, and the hiring of strike breakers permitted Managua Mayor Minister Orlando Montenegro to partially resolve the strike being staged by the 1,500 workers. Afraid of being arrested or being beaten up by the police, these workers later sought refuge in Santa Ana Church, southwest of this capital.

SANDINISTS TO BE TURNED OVER TO CIVIL JUDGE

PA282357Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The National Guard legal affairs office has reported that the nine Sandinists captured in Masaya will be turned over to a civil judge, but did not give the date for the prisoners' transfer. According to an official communique issued by the National Guard legal affairs office, the head of the Sandinist cell is Miguel Angel Soto Flores, an engineer who served in the U.S. Army for 3 years. Relatives of Soto Flores have retained Dr Antonio (Figuerino) Medrano as his defense lawyer and denied the military authorities' charges against him.

INDUSTRIALISTS REACT TO REPEAL OF TAX EXEMPTIONS

PA281538Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0142 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 27 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [CADIN] officially reacted today to the Nicaraguan Government decision to partially repeal the decrees containing the classification of industries and certain tax exemptions which derive from this classification. The Finance and Public Credit Ministry presented a bill in that respect to the National Congress. The bill was dated 20 June.

The CADIN statement warns that "the derogation of those decrees before the expiration of the deadline granted by the executive branch within the framework of the legal conditions which are in effect constitutes a serious precedent which will affect investors' trust in the laws of the republic."

According to CADIN, the mechanism of incentives is typical of any production sector regardless of its degree of development and the national and Central American laws which promote industrial production offer opportunities to solve the problem of underdevelopment. CADIN noted its contribution to the national economy by stressing that the annual value of industrial production is more than 7 billion cordobas ($1 billion), with an aggregate value of 3 billion cordobas ($428.5 million), 23 percent of the gross national product (GNP). CADIN also noted that industrial exports represent half of the country's total export and, in regard to imports, that its effect has promoted the strengthening of international reserves. [sentence as received] Moreover, it stressed that the industrial sector contributes 100,000 jobs for workers and professionals, paying 1.5 billion cordobas ($214.2 million) in wages and salaries annually.

CADIN insisted on the need for "a climate of permanent trust" so that the business sector will continue its dynamic activity and participation in production and demanded that the rights granted in the decree of industrial classification be maintained.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT PREDICTS EXPORT RECORD

PA281543Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Excerpt] Central Bank President Dr Roberto Incer Barquero reiterated yesterday, on being questioned by newsmen, that Nicaragua will have record exports this year. He said Nicaragua will export products valued at $700 million. He also said that there will be an increase in the country's international monetary reserves, although he gave no figures. The Central Bank president also said that at present there is a great demand for loans for agriculture and livestock raising and that during the next agricultural cycle 250,000 manzanas of cotton will be planted.

CASTRO: NO OBJECTION TO MEETING WITH CARTER

PA281555Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 28 Jun (AFP)--Fidel Castro will not object to a meeting with Jimmy Carter if the U.S. President should propose one. The Cuban president made a statement to this effect, certain sources say, to a group of U.S. mayors visiting Cuba.

The Cuban leader had previously given the same answer to Congressmen Solarz and Beilenson during their recent stay in Havana.

In an interview given to U.S. television newsmen last week, Castro explained: "It was published that I had suggested a meeting with Carter or that I had proposed one. That is not true; that is not true."

"I was asked by Congressmen Solarz and Belienson." They told me that they thought it would be good if we met. They asked me for my opinion, and I told them that I had no prejudice or objections on my part, Castro added.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT ASSEMBLY OPENS IN HAVANA

FL281353Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 28 Jun 78 FL

[Text] With the attendance of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, President of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, this year's first ordinary session of the National People's Government Assembly opened today in the Karl Marx Theater in Havana City. Blas Roca Calderio is presiding over the important meeting that is being attended by a total of 444 deputies representing the 14 provinces of the country and the Isle of Pines special municipality.

The agenda for today, tomorrow, Thursday and Friday, the final day, covers 17 points in all, of which 7 deal with the constitutional and juridical affairs committee. The assembly will also examine, among other points, the draft amendment to the political-administrative division law and the child and youth code.

Isle of Pines Renamed

FL281357Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1345 GMT 28 Jun 78 FL

[Text] By unanimous vote, the 444 deputies to the National Assembly who are meeting at the Karl Marx Theater have agreed on a constitutional amendment changing Article 10 of the constitution. By virtue of the amendment, the Isle of Pines will be renamed Isle of Youth, in tribute to the 11th World Youth and Student Festival.

Childhood-Youth Code Approved

FL282215Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2042 GMT 28 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Accepting the proposal made by the commission on youth and childhood, the National People's Government Assembly has adopted the childhood and youth code of laws. In accordance with the proposal of the commission, the code of laws will be promulgated during the 11th World Youth and Students Festival. In formulating the proposal, the commission on youth and childhood abided by the provisions of the resolutions of the Third Congress of the Union of Young Communists, the theses and resolutions of the First PCC Congress, the republic's Constitution and the family code of laws. Also taken into consideration were the laws enacted by the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic on youth and childhood.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS 500 CUBAN TROOPS IN S. YEMEN

NC281125Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 28 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 28 June--Informed Western diplomatic sources have disclosed to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA' that about 500 Cuban soldiers have arrived in South Yemen in the past 48 hours from Ethiopia in order to help the ruling leadership in Aden deal with any internal opposition.

The sources add that the duty of the Cubans will be to strengthen the militia forces for the secretary general of the ruling Unified Political Organization-National Front, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, who emerged victorious from the battle with Presidential Council Chairman Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali.

The sources add that this Cuban support, which is in addition to the presence of about 6,000 Soviet, East German and Cuban soldiers, experts and advisers in South Yemen, might be increased if the regime feels that it is in need of outside assistance.

Informed observers believe that Cuba's speedy dispatch of its forces to Aden clearly indicates the importance which Moscow attaches to the triumph of the wing which supports it and which is led by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. The same observers believe that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who has been appointed chairman of the Presidential Council in Aden, is no more than a figurehead for Isma'il and for the force which supports him, both inside and outside the country.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON UPRISING IN SOUTHERN YEMEN

FL290125Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jun 78 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The events that took place this week in the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen constitute a severe blow to the maneuvers of North American imperialism in that area of the world. Reports carried by U.S. newspapers revealed that the meddling policy followed by Washington and Saudi Arabia in Yemen has been exposed and, what is most important, has resoundedly failed.

The Washington POST reported that the attempted coup d'etat of former President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and its defeat by the Yemeni people are considered to be an important setback to Washington's and Saudi Arabia's attempt to dominate that area of high stragegic value. The crisis began when Yemen Arab Republic President Lt Col Ahmad al-Ghashmi died as a result of a bomb explosion in his office when he was meeting with an envoy of Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali. Immediately after this incident, the attempted coup d'etat took place in Democratic Yemen. Following this, the new government of Democratic Yemen, headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, declared it had nothing to do with the attempt on the life of the North Yemen president and that, on the contrary, it was interested in maintaining good relations with its neighbor to the north.

According to reports from Aden, the situation in Democratic Yemen is normal and the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization-National Front has announced that messages are being received from all corners of the country condemning the subversive activities of the coupists and expressing support for the new government.

The geographic position of Democratic Yemen, a country which has 287,683 square km and not quite 2 million inhabitants, has great strategic importance. To the north it borders the Yemen Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia; to the east Oman, and to the south and west the Gulf of Aden. In addition it controls the entrance to the Red Sea, an oil route of great importance to North American imperialism.

According to U.S. broadcasting stations, the events which took place in Yemen led to the cancellation of a visit to Democratic Yemen by a high official of the North American State Department, Mr Joseph Twinam, who was going to hold talks with former President Rubayyi' 'Ali on matters of interest to the U.S. Government. According to plans, Twinam was going to visit the king of Saudi Arabia, Khalid ibn Abd Al-Aziz al Saud, first and after that Rubayyi' 'Ali in Yemen. According to those North American sources, Twinam's agenda included topics dealing with the situation in the Middle East and even the so-called Soviet-Cuban presence in Africa. The Washington envoy was also planning to discuss matters related to the indemnification of North American property nationalized by the Yemeni Government in 1969, when diplomatic relations were broken.

As can be easily deduced from all this, the U.S. Government was working very actively with respect to Democratic Yemen. The events that took place this week culminated in the failure of a plan against the Yemeni people. Disappointment for that setback was expressed by Republican Congressman Paul Findley when he affirmed that the defeat suffered by the coupists and the fall of Rubayyi' 'Ali constitute a bad deal for the United States. And we can add that such a bad deal for North American imperialism is a victory for the Yemeni people and the forces of peace and the liberation movement in Africa.

MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH URUGUAY HELD IN HAVANA

FL282130Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 28 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Members of the 11th festival permanent committee have held a meeting of solidarity with the Uruguayan people on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the military coup d'etat which led to the fascist usurpation of power in that South American country.

On behalf of the Cuban delegation to that international organization, its deputy chief, Roberto de Armas, referred to the importance of the Uruguayan revolutionary movement in the struggle of Latin American peoples against imperialism, oligarchy and reactionary forces. Despite brutal repression, De Armas said in his speech at the meeting held in Havana, the Uruguayan people immediately reacted against the reactionary coup and today continue to broaden the struggle.

Likewise, Fathi al-Fadl, secretary general of the International Union of Students [IUS], made a speech in which he demanded on behalf of his organization that all Uruguayan political prisoners be set free, among them Liber Seregni. He announced that the IUS will hold in Greece a forum on fascism in Latin America and reaffirmed that this will be one more opportunity for the youths of the world to demonstrate their solidarity with the Uruguayan cause.

Carlos Acosta, representative of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, read a message of the 11th festival international preparatory committee expressing solidarity with Uruguayan youth.

Roberto (Grillen), member of the executive committee of the Uruguayan communist youth, expressed gratitude for the demonstrations of solidarity and added that they constitute a special motivation for his country's youths to continue the struggle.

OPPOSITION LEADER PENA GOMEZ PRAISES BALAGUER

PA281854Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0203 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Jun (EFE)--Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, top leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], today praised President Joaquin Balaguer's leadership of the armed forces and said that his political career will not end with the expiration of his presidential term and that he should be consulted by the new government. In a speech broadcast by radio, Pena Gomez said that Balaguer's military leadership will still be necessary for the stability of the democratic institutions "which, like a newborn baby, need time to acquire the vigor of adulthood."

Pena Gomez said that when he surrenders power on 16 August, Balaguer will be "the first strongman" in the country to comply with the popular will. "This gesture will elevate him to the rank of a leader and a reserve to which all of us will have to resort in times of future crisis, because Dr Balaguer's carrer is not over," said the principal leader of the victorious opposition party who in the past harshly criticized and was in turn criticized by President Balaguer.

This statement by Pena Gomez is seen as an attempt to lessen the constant tension between the PRD and the ruling Reformist Party and the government itself. Apparently, a new policy is quietly taking shape for a rapprochement between the two largest parties if one notes the rare fact that this morning, for the first time, both parties agreed on a point before the Central Electoral Board.

PORTUGAL'S MARIO SOARES TO ATTEND PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

FL281043Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares has announced that he will visit the country on 16 August to attend President-elect Antonio Guzman Fernandez' inauguration. The information is contained in a letter sent from Lisbon by Dr Soares to Guzman Fernandez of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD]. In his letter, the Portuguese prime minister states: With great pleasure I accept the invitation that so honors me and my country. Permit me to once again reiterate the solidarity and friendship which unites us.

The Portuguese prime minister stated that his attendance at the ceremony at the request of the PRD will allow him to be party to an event of enormous significance for the democratic future of the Dominican people.

Mr Guzman Fernandez sent a telegram to Dr Soares on 8 June inviting him to attend the inauguration ceremony. Soares visited the Dominican Republic for the first time last March when he headed a Socialist International mission invited by the PRD.

BARBADOS

CALL MADE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE, POLICY CHANGES IN OAS

FL2814152Y Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados External Affairs Minister, Henry Forde yesterday called for major changes in the administrative structure and policies of the Organisation of American States (OAS) to make it more effective in hemispheric co-operation and to check its "aimless drift," according to a statement from the Foreign Affairs Ministry last night.

In an address to the plenary session of the OAS General Assembly in Washington, Mr. Forde said the organisation was "an elitist club intent upon preserving sterile formulas" and lacking a formal policy of equitable geographic distribution with regard to employment.

"Our call for change should be seen in its context, not as an unwelcome intrusion to be resisted at all costs by an elitist club intent upon preserving sterile formulas from the past and a vastly different era, but rather as a unique and happy opportunity to revitalise and enrich the organisation," Mr. Forde said.

To date, the Barbados Government had not noticed great evidence of a "concerted and well-directed effort" on the part of the OAS to adapt to the changed circumstances, Mr. Forde told the assembly.

"...We remain convinced that it is only in a radically restructured system that the Caribbean will be able to enjoy a meaningful and mutually beneficial relationship with the OAS and to play an effective role in the furthering of hemispheric co-operation and understanding," he added.

Mr. Forde called for "a drastically revamped administrative structure" and an employment policy "based firmly on the principles of merit and equitable geographic distribution."

The foreign minister told the assembly that the Barbados Government had previously expressed concern at what he called the lack of a formal policy of equitable geographic distribution with regard to employment within the secretariat.

The concern was even more pressing, given the entry into the organisation of a number of new states and a General Assembly decision to reduce staff, Mr. Forde said.

Mr. Forde continued: One thing is perfectly clear to my delegation: The present aimless drift of the organisation cannot continue if it is to survive as anything more meaningful than a hall of empty rhetoric.

"It cannot be denied that there is a vital and concrete role to be played by the regional body both politically and in terms of multinational co-operation for development."

Mr. Forde also commented on limited progress in the employment of women in the OAS Secretariat. He indicated that his delegation intended to introduce later in the meeting a resolution aimed at securing an increase in the number of women employed in the organisation at the professional and policy-making levels.

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST ENLISTING IN PRIVATE ARMIES

FL281405Y Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 23 Jun 78 p 2 FL

[Text] Roseau, Thurs (CANA)--The Dominica Government has warned against reported attempts by some people in the north of the island to set up "a Portsmouth branch of the Dominica Defence Force."

In a release issued here today, government said that reports reaching Roseau had indicated that "a certain exserviceman of Portsmouth has already begun to recruit unemployed young men and women for this venture."

The release went on: "Government wishes to inform the people of Portsmouth and the northern district that no authority whatsoever has been given to anyone to recruit persons for any military or para military body in the area.

"Any person or persons associating with this unauthorised body may be involving himself with an unlawful and undesirable association.

"It must be emphasised that whenever it is necessary to increase or replenish the ranks of existing military or para military units, the appropriate notices are published in the news papers and broadcast on the radio as appropriate."

The release did not say who was involved in the exercise.

JAMAICA

MANLEY DECIDES AGAINST FURTHER CABINET CHANGES

FL261640Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 22 Jun 78 pp 1, 13 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley has decided not to implement further recommendations of the Howard Cooke committee on restructuring of the cabinet at this time.

In announcing this yesterday the office of the prime minister said that the prime minister had considered the recommendations but had decided to make no further changes now because the main recommendations were too far-reaching and because the priority now is the most "rapid implementations of programmes by ensuring the greatest possible efficiency within the existing structure."

In yesterday's statement it was announced that the parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Education, Dr. Upton Robotham, has been made minister of state, and the ministries of Public Utilities and Mining and Natural Resources, assigned to the Hon. Horace Clarke, since January, have been consolidated on a permanent basis. The other minister of state for education, Mr. A. G. R. Byfield, who was appointed to act as education minister on March 1, has been hospitalized since April 23, suffering from cerebral hemorrhage.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151